

Gorbachev's Visit: Farewell and Hello

By Don Oberdorfer and Lou Cannon Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - The talks scheduled to take place over hunch Nov. 13 in the deserted State De-Wednesday on Governors Island in partment, and believed it was "a of the Reagan era in U.S. Soviet president-elect George Bush, ac-cording to U.S. officials.

U.S. officials believe that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who initiated the meeting, wants to par-ticipate in this symbolic transfer of responsibility from President Ronaid Reagan to Mr. Bush and to obtain an early start to official con-tacts with the Bush administration.

The Soviet ambassador, Yuri V. Dubinin, said as much to Secretary of State George P. Shultz in sug-gesting the meeting three weeks

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service BELJING - With a Chinese

Soviet summit meeting next year all but certain, the Chinese seem to

expect not just an end to nearly three decades of quarrels but also the emergence of a broad network

of commercial, diplomatic and aca-

has already sprouted, is regarded in Beijing as one of limited potential

that will not be as fruitful as Chi-

Chinese-Soviet relations.

Yet the new relationship, which

demic links.

ago. Mr. Gorbachev had decided to United Nations General Assembly visit the United Nations in New York, Mr. Dubinin told the surprised Mr. Shultz in a hastily arranged Sunday evening meeting,

China Sees Limit to Soviet Tie

the Soviet Union in 31 years, said in Moscow that both sides favored

a meeting between Mikhail S. Gor-

bachev, the Soviet president, and

Deng Xiaoping, the senior Chinese

NEWS ANALYSIS

about that session as well, predicting, "The Soviet-American dialogue will go forward and, by mu-Cold War." okesman, Gennadi L Gerasinov,

added to the drumbeat in a com-Gerasimov said, "is not going to Christmas gift to the American people and to mankind." travel from Battery Park to Governors Island just for small talk."

Building up expectations for Mr. Mr. Gerasimov said that he was Gorbachev's arrival, Nikolai Shishlin, a Communist Party Central Committee member, said on NBCrelations and a better understanding between the two superpowers TV that the Soviet leader would Mr. Shultz, in a separate televi-"have in his pocket very interesting sion interview, did not comment on initiatives and very interesting what he expected at the meeting, ideas" when he goes before the But he said it was clear that Soviet-

American relations represented a "totally different picture" from the tense Cold War days. on Wednesday morning. Mr. Shishlin voiced optimism

Mr. Gerasimov said that the superpower meeting would provide continuity in bilateral relations as tual efforts, I think we can kill the the United States prepared to inaugurate Mr. Bush to succeed Mr. The Soviet Foreign Ministry Reagan. "Continuity is the name of

the game," he said. Mr. Reagan, in his weekly radio address broadcast Saturday from cial said Sunday that Mr. Gorba-chev's visit would represent "a "President Gorbachev," Mr. Camp David, said that he felt nostalgic as he prepared for his fifth and final conclave with Mr. Gorbachev and that he would use the huncheon meeting to introduce Mr. looking for a "normalization" of Bush as a man who "represents change, yes, but also continuity." Mr. Bush, who first met the Sovi-et leader for 85 minutes in March

1985 at the funeral of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessor, Konstantin U. Chemenko, held a 25-minute pri-vate conference and breakfast meeting with Mr. Gorbachev dur-ing the Washington summit meeting a year ago. Mr. Bush has cantiously chosen

to minimize his role in the session Wednesday by attending as vice president rather than as president-

lished Saturday, suggested that relations should improve but also cautioned that "the 1950s-style He is expected to make only general statements about the policies and intentions of the next adminis-tration. High-level incoming officials such as the secretary of statedesignate, James A. Baker 3d, and the national security adviser-designate, Brent Scowcroft, will not be

> A senior aide to Mr. Bush explained that since he did not initiate Wednesday's meeting and, in fact, was surprised by it, he felt no responsibility to engage Mr. Gor-bachev on specific issues before re-viewing U.S.-Soviet relations and other international policies.

mit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev "at the earliest time that would serve the interests of world peace," but he also made it clear that he planned first to meet allied leaders and arrange preparatory meetings



Mutiny Ends in Argentina Alfonsin Says Rebels Are Given

No Concession Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BUENOS AIRES --- The Argentine government claimed victory Sunday night in a four-day showdown with army rebels. The rebels

surrendered, and the government did not give in to their demands, spokesmen said. "This has been a really impor-tant success," President Ran Al-fonsin said. "There were no concessions of any kind."

The rebel leader, Colonel Mo-hamed Ali Seineldin, was arrested, and the rebels he commanded began to lay down their weapons, the army said. Soldiers immediately began to remove mines and fill in trenches made by the rebels to defend their positions.

Independent news agencies at first reported that the army chief, Lieutenant General José Dante Caridi, had agreed to step down, which raised the prospect that oth-er arrangements might be pending. But government spoke n demie those reports.

Senator Antonio Berhongaray, chainman of the Defense Committee, said that the government did not negotiate on an amnesty, nges of human rights trials of "any claim by anyone."

Colonel Seineldin and 500 rebel soldiers had entrenched themselves in the munitions depot at the Villa Martelli suburb of Buenos Aires on Saturday after beginning Argenti-na's third military rebellion in two years.

President Rahl Alfonsin, whose lected government took over from a military regime five years ago, ordered the army to bring the rebel-lion to an end and called on the navy and air force to lead support.

The uprising was the worst threat to Mr. Alfonsin since his civilian government replaced a disgraced military dictatorship in

Until Sunday, the government had refused to negotiate with the estimated 500 rebels, who had seized an infantry school at the Campo de Mayo base, about 35 "They fail if their goal was to go kilometers (22 miles) northwest sort of hegemony over the oil," outside the capital on Friday, then

See MUTINY, Page 5

na's ties to Japan, the United States or Hong Kong, For that reason, American officials say that they are not alarmed by the warming of ship. The almost universal expectation is for relations that are better Boston, not Leningrad. Qian Qichen, who on Thursday than they have been for three debecame the first Chinese foreign cades, but not as cozy as they were minister to make an official visit to in the 1950s. China has economic links with

take place in Beijing in the first half of 1989, apparently will formally end the Chinese-Soviet split. the Soviet Union. For economic, military and competitive reasons, however, China seems less than overwhelmed by

the potential for the new relation-

Now, the Super-Spy Satellite

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The secret payload of the space shuttle Atlantis is the first of a new class of apy satellites that uses radar to peer through clouds and darkness, civilian ex-perts on methods of military surallance say,

They said the spacecraft, apparently deployed in orbit Saturday on the second day of a military mis-sion, held the promise of revoluing spying from space.

The main benefit to be derived from the radar satellite, these ex-

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now be gathered whenever the sat-ellite is over its target, regardless of under them." ellite is over its target, regardless of weather or time of day.

In interviews, civilian experts said the quickness of the new satel-In contrast, the current generalite in gathering images would give the military a powerful tool to wage tion of spy satellites, which use photography instead of radar, ofconventional and nuclear wars. ten have to wait days, weeks and

The satellite, they added, promsometimes months to photograph a target if weather and lighting are ised to be able to peer beneath some types of foliage and camouflage, opening up new realms for "It's a big step technologically, weillance from space. They notand a big step in terms of the po-ternial for all-weather coverage," ed that in 1981 an experimental radar aboard a U.S. space shuttle unexpectedly penetrated up to 16 said Jeffrey T. Richelson, an expert on military reconnaissance satelfeet (5 meters) into the dry sands of Soviet or Iranian attack. lites who is the author of the book ces of an-

In return, Western nations would make only small weapons cuts because the proposal is de-

signed to chiminate Soviet advan-

Western nations hope to ap-

prove, and perhaps announce, im-

portant elements of the proposals

when Secretary of State George P.

Shultz meets with other North At-

lantic Treaty Organization foreign

ministers in Brussels this week, a

American officials say the

NATO proposal would reduce the total number of tanks to about

20,000 on each side, though a pre-

cise number has not yet been set. Warsaw Pact nations now have

at least 57,300 tanks, according to

See ARMS, Page 5

State Department official said.

tages in heavy ground weapons.

U.S. Revises Plan to Defend Mideast Oil

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service McDILL AIR FORCE BASE, Florida -- The United States command responsible for American military operations around the Gulf has drastically revised its strategy for defending the oil fields

of the Arabian Peninsula against

-Galf, across the strait leading into. the Gulf and at other critical Afghanistan in late 1979, President Jimmy Carter vowed that the Unitpoints,

The new plan would require smaller U.S. forces, shorter supply lines and air cover that could be concentrated.

Before, the strategy had called

Gulf states would seek to hold back to preserving Western access conflict because they would be strong points at the head of the to oil from that region. After the Soviet Union went into

ed States would maintain access to the oil resources around the Gulf. with military force if necessary. President Ronald Reagan renewed

that pledge. The Rapid Deployment Force

battlefield.

needed alsowhere,

See GULF, Page 5

The Montreal Message:

Thus, he said, the command

must find a way to deny the Soviet

Union access to the oil fields rather

than to defeat Soviet forces on the

In a campaign speech Nov. 1, Mr. Bush promised to seek a sum-

See MEETING, Page 5

See CHINA, Page 5

China is wary for security reasons leader. The conference, expected to and, in the paramount area of economic development, it is not clear how much China has to gain from Chinese companies want dollars, not rables. Chinese consumers

Mr. Deng, in an interview pub-

want Japanese televisions, not Sovist ones. Chinese students yearn for admission to graduate schools

Chinese-Soviet relationship, built on 'comradeship' and 'alliance,' is a thing of the past." The constraints are twofold:

ty.

unfavorable.

Kiosk Pérez Leading Venezuela Vote

CARACAS (AP) - Carlos Andrés Pérez, a former presi-Br CΨ dent, was leading his major ke opponent by a substantial Tal' margin and appeared to be heading to victory in a presi-dential election in Venezuela th in bur on Sunday, according to exit wh

Television networks pro-jected that Mr. Perez, 66, the enc ing candidate of the center-left Democratic Action party, would beat Eduardo Fernán-dez of the Social Christian Party by at least 54 percent to 32 percent. N

MONDAY O&A hig the bar

> Tran Quang Co, the Vietpamese deputy foreign minister, discusses prospects for a solution to the Cambodian conflict. Page 2.

General News

EC leaders acted to avoid a clash over the U.S. denial of a visa to Yasser Arafat. Page 2. The PLO and the U.S. reached JOHN and C a secret understanding on terrorism in 1974.

RENÉ Business/Finance

British Aerospace is considering cooperation with Thom-son-CSF of France. Page 13. Interna Tel: (t The currency markets signaled that U.S. interest rate in-

Editor for Monago Manago Gen. Mg Pres. U.: S.A. au creases are needed to support Page 13. the dollar. Special Report

"Internationalization" is a near universal word in Japan today, but few agree on its real mean-Pages 7-12. ing,

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Additional significance was pointed out by William E. Burrows, director of scientific and environpresent Nile. mental reporting at New York University and author of "Deep Black," a book about military satel-

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

for coming talks on reducing con-ventional arms in Europe, NATO

nations are preparing a plan that would require Soviet-bloc nations

to make huge cuts in tanks, other armored vehicles and artillery, ac-

cording to American and West Eu-

The proposals would cut by two-thirds the Soviet force of more than

Europe and Soviet territory west of

There would be provisions to en-sure that only a limited number of

the remaining tanks could be kept in the territory of Moscow's East

European allies, rather than in the

37.000 tanks stationed in Eastern

ropean officials.

the Ural Mountains,

Soviet Union.

WASHINGTON - In planning

lites and space espionage. move rapidly. He said military officials consid-John E. Pike, head of space poered the satellite crucial to policing licy for the Washington-based Fed-eration of American Scientists, said the treaty recently signed by the United States and the Soviet Union that the new satellite had a host of to climinate intermediate-range

nuclear weapons in Europe, most could produce images so rapidly. of which are mobile. "This is the first intelligence sat-"At this time of year." Mr. Burellite we've put up that has primarirows said, "clouds cover Eastern ly a wartime function as opposed to Europe and the Soviet Union about See SHUTTLE, Page 5 70 percent of the time. The intelli-

NATO to Ask East Bloc

For Huge Cuts in Arms

cient rivers that had carved out rine officer who just retired as head valleys as broad as those of the of the Central Command, said that 18 months of operating in the Gulf Experts see the craft as a powerhas opened new opportunities for United States military cooperation with Sandi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman ful new way to advance the space monitoring of planes, tanks, ships, troops, mobile missiles and other and other Gulf states. In addition, items of military interest that can

he said experience has brought the command from "adolescence to young adulthood." Under a revised strategy, Gener-al Crist said, American land forces

backed by ships in the Gulf and the tion of tankers in the Gulf is wind-Arabian Sea and aircraft based in ing down and the Central command would probably not re-Saudi Arabia, Oman and other Command is shifting its attention ceive all of its assigned forces in a "war fighting capabilities" since it

would have demanded larger and more heavily armed forces spread over longer distances, with longer supply lines. Air cover would have been harder to provide because of long ranges.

The revision of American strateproval, comes as American protec-

for stopping an invasion in the Zag-ros Mountains of central iran. That istration became the Central Comistration became the Central Command in 1983. General Crist who headed the

command for three years at its headquarters at McDill Air Force Base, said he had revised the strate-gy because new intelligence work showed that "the Russians were Overhaul World Trade

gy, which will be submitted soon to planning to go to the coast on ei-the Joint Chiefs of Staff for ap- ther end" rather than through the mountains, if they invaded.

A. C & H . T.

International Herold Tribune MONTREAL - The world trading system, just over 40 years old, is showing signs of stress.

It has not yet reached mid-life crisis, though some fear that it risks doing so if not given proper attention.

By Reginald Dale

But there is general agreement that the free trading system estab-lished after World War II, at the height of U.S. power, now needs a thorough overhaul.

If not, it is unlikely to be able to cope with the major uncertainties, and potential protectionist perils, that he ahead.

Starting Monday in Montrea the top trade representatives of 105 countries will try to give new impetus to the extraordinarily complex mission of updating the system to meet the needs of the 21st century, a process they began two years ago in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Adding urgency to the task, in the view of many analysts and offi-cials, is the risk that the industrialized world may be on the verge of dividing into three competing eco-nomic blocs, led by the United States, Japan and the European Community, to the at least partial exclusion of other countries.

At the same time, many free traders see the new U.S-Canadian free-trade pact, due to enter force at the beginning of next year, as a warning sign that the world trading

system could collapse into a series of exclusive bilateral arrangements if acceptable solutions cannot be found multilaterally.

But the strains on the system are by no means all new. Since the 1970s, major importers like the United States and the EC have increasingly bypassed the system's official procedures to establish bi-

> A successful outcome might

lateral arrangements, often with Ja-pan on a "voluntary" basis, limit-ing market access for specific products.

Other, officially recog ventive actions, such as the imposi-tion of anti-dumping and counter-vailing duties to raise the price of imports, have proliferated.

International officials say the Montreal talks come at a critical juncture for world trade policy, as the Bush administration prepares to take office in the United States and the European Community pur-

See TRADE, Page 5

THE ARTIST'S EYE - The Soviet poet Yevgeni Yevtushenko, focusing on a bypasser Sunday at the Western Wall in Jerusalem. Mr. Yevtushenko, 55, whose "Babi Yar" helped establish his reputation in the West, was on his first trip to Israel, where he will give poetry recitals.



By Bob Woodward and Walter Pincus Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - Amiram Nir, the former Israeli official who died in a Mexican plane crash Wednesday, said in June that a confidential Israeli-American agreement authorized still-secret counterterrorist operations that he and Colonel Oliver L.

North supervised in 1985 and 1986. U.S. and Israeli officials confirmed that there was an Israeli-American agreement, referred to as "terms of reference" or "accords" by some officials. Its existence has never been disclosed to Congress, according to U.S. sources familiar with it.

A White House spokesman said that the Reagan administration would have no comment on the agreement or any opera- ont under an agreement was the first indi-

tions that might have been conducted under it.

Mr. Nir disclosed the existence of an agreement during interviews in London in June. He maintained that under the accords secret U.S.-Israeli covert operations were authorized by President Ronald Reagan and Shimon Peres, who was then the

İsraeli prime minister. One operation conducted under the agreement was the organizing of an armed force of Lebanese Druze in Beirut in May 1986, when the White House was consider-

ing the use of force to try to free American hostages in Lehanon. References were made to the North-Nir "off the books" operations during the con-gressional Iran-contra investigation, but Mr. Nir's assertion that they were carried

cation that he and Colonel North claimed top-level governmental authorization for their activities. Mr. North, who was impli-

cated in diverting to Nicaragnan rebels originator, in November 1985, of the idea profits from the secret U.S. sales of weap- of generating profits from arms sales to ons to Iran, has since retired from the military.

Mr. Nir was interviewed for 13 hours on June 25 and 26 in London. He discussed some of his activities with the understanding that these were preliminary and "pri-vate" conversations.

In those interviews, Mr. Nir said repeat-ediy that half or less of the story of the secret U.S. arms transactions with Iran was publicly known. He refused to elaborate. Washington Post editors concluded that

Mr. Nirs death Wednesday removed than the inown." reasons for the agreement to withhold attribution to Mr. Nir.

Mr. Nir was a central figure in many operations outside normal intelligence aspects of the affair:

originator, in November 1985, of the idea Iran to fund other covert projects.

• Mr. Nir represented Israel in negotia-ions with U.S. and Iranian representatives within days after Father Jenco was re-that led to three ahipments of U.S. arms to leased, Mr. Nir briefed Vice President Iran in 1986.

Colonel North on their secret mission to

channels. These were "only part" of their . He was cited by Colonel North as the covert activities, Mr. Nir said, adding,

• Mr. Nir arranged for Iranian help in George Bush and his chief of staff, Craig L.

June interview that Mr. McFarlane failed Mr. Peres denied he had concluded an to improvise and take advantage of the agreement on secret counterterrorist oper-

and carried out at least two secret joint knowledge there was no such agreement.





• He accompanied the former national Fuller, in Israel on the need to respond to security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and the release by shipping arms to Iran. Tehnan in May 1986. Mr. Nir said in the Peres Denies Report

meetings, that "50 percent" of that trip "is ations, The Associated Press reported from

not known." Jerusalem. In Washington, Secretary of ● Mr. Nir and Colonel North planned State George P. Shultz said that to his and court at least two models in the state of the state o

There is much more."

releasing the Reverend Lawrence C. Jenco,

reassure those who fear a Fortress Europe or a Stockade America.

The Cambodian Knot: Some Vietnamese Solutions

in Moscow, he said that Cambodia was the main obstacle to a Chinese-Soviet summit meeting. China and the Soviet Union announced on Friday that such a meeting would be held in 1989. In Hanoi on Friday, Tran Quang Co. Vietnam's deputy foreign minister and a Cambodia specialist, discussed the interlocking relations between Vietnam, the Soviet Union, China and Cambodia with Michael Richardson of the International political settlement? What is the attitude of Herald Tribune.

O. Are China and Vietnam moving closer together on terms for a mutually acceptable political solution of the Cambodian conflict?

A. There are two keys. We have the key to withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. China has the key to preventing a Khmer Rouge comeback. So we have to narrow our differences. We would like to have direct talks We think it preferable to let the Cambodiwith China in find a compromise, For an parties decide what to do. example. China recently asked that Vietnam put forward a more detailed timetable for a more rapid pullout. But we would also like China to be more flexible and realistic on cessation of military aid to the Khmer Rouge

We do not want to create a difficult situation for China. We are not asking only

Toll Mounts

In India and

The Ass

was likely to go higher.

deaths in some places.

Before Foreign Minister Qian Qichen China to halt assistance. We are proposing tween the PRK and its Cambodian oppo-of China started his three-day meeting that every country, including Vietnam, nents, including the Khmer Rouge, in a that every country, including Vietnam, would have to stop military aid and support for every Cambodian party, including the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the PRK. That is an equal and fair proposal.

> Q. Is Vietnam ready to permit an international peacekeeping force to enter Cambodia, perhaps for a specified period, to facilitate the early stages of a cease-fire and

MONDAY O&A

the Vietnam-supported PRK government in Phnom Penh?

A. This is another issue where differences remain between us and China. We believe it is necessary to have an international commission for control and supervision in Cambodia. But we are not yet convinced that it is necessary in have a foreign military force to keep the peace inside Cambodia after our troops leave.

However, Vietnam and the PRK believe that whatever form is chosen must respect the sovereignty of Cambodia's administration and only report violations of the ceasefire agreement to the administration, not directly settle them.

Q. There is another major point of difference with China over power-sharing be-

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political settlement. Is Vietnam prepared to be flexible over the plan endorsed by

A. We have no voice on that question. It is an internal problem for the Cambodian parties to discuss and agree among themselves. We will respect their decision.

Q. Do you think it is helpful that the Soviet Union and China are discussing detailed terms for a Cambodian settlement? Would it not be better for Vietnam and China to have bilateral negotiations? something to be welcomed.

Q. Is there any risk that the Soviet Union, which wants to normalize its relations with China, may do so at the expense of the national security interests of Vietnam in Cambodia?

friends in Moscow. Mr. Gorbachev has more than once solemnly declared that viet Union and China will not be at the expense of third countries.

EC Leadership Acts to Avoid

tween the PRK and its Cambodian oppo-nents, including the Khmer Rouge, in a settlement of the Cambodian conflict? A. We think that Cambodia, under the able leadership of the PRK, is on the way China for an interim government of na- to being able to look after its own security. tional reconciliation and an army drawn So we are ready to withdraw all our troops from all four contending groups in Cambo- from Cambodia, even without a political solution, by the end of 1990. If there is a political solution, we have offered to pull out by the end of 1989 or early in 1990.

Q. Will Vietnam withdraw if there is no gnarantee from China and Thailand that aid to the Khmer Rouge and other resis-

tance groups will stop? A. We would prefer a negotiated solution to the Cambodian problem. But that depends on China and Thailand agreeing A. China and the Soviet Union are two to stop their aid, especially to the Khmer hig powers in Asia. An improvement in Rouge. We think that without continued their relations would improve the chances military support from outside, the PRK of peace for the whole region. That is forces will be able to deal with the remaining Khmer Rouge,

Q. If the Khmer Rouge reasserted con-trol in Cambodia, would Vietnam stand by and do nothing?

A. I don't think Vietnamese troops, hav-A. I don't think so. We trust fully our ing left Cambodia, will go back again. Once is enough. We are a poor country. The only way to get a durable peace in improvement in relations between the So- Cambodia is through a negotiated settlement. Such settlement is important for stability in Southeast Asia.

3 Seasoned **Outsiders** in **First Cabinet**

Bhutto Picks

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Reuters ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto appointed her first cabinet on Sunday, bringing in three seasoned outsiders to make up for the lack of experience in the ranks of her Paki-

stan People's Party. A group of special advisers to the prime minister with ministerial rank included a former central bank president, V.A. Jaffrey, and a

retired diplomat, Iobal Akhund. Pakistan's longtime foreign min-ister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who served under the former president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, also

agreed to stay on. Miss Bhutto, 35, named 23 ministers, ministers of state and special advisers, all of them men. They were sworn in by the acting presi-dent, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and held their first cabinet meeting.

The minister of state for information, Javed Jabbar, said Miss Bhutto kept the portfolios of finance, defense, education, planning and petroleum to herself for the time being but would probably add to her cabinet.

Drug Ministry Planned Richard M. Weintraub of The Washington Post reported earlier from Islamabad:

Miss Bhutto says she will set up a new ministry to fight the growth, distribution and use of drugs, a

step expected to be highly wel-comed by the United States. On Saturday, her first full day as prime minister, Miss Bhutto also moved to fallill her promise to right injustices under the martiallaw government of the previous president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. She announced a range of measures to reduce or cancel prison terms for several categories of prisoners. Hundreds of prisoners would be released immediately, she said, and hundreds of others would

have their prison terms reduced. In an impassioned response to a question at her first news conference as prime minister, Miss

Bhutto said that narcotics was "the No. 1 national issue." "It must be controlled," she said.

"It is an issue of the youth of Pakistan, the future of Pakistan. I have personally seen families that have been destroyed because their children have been on heroin." Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province is a major growing area for poppies, from which heroin is produced, and also serves as a con-

duit for opium produced in Afghanistan. It is one of two primary regions from which heroin reache the United States and Western Europe. Washington has pressed Pakistan for years to step up its fight

against heroin Pakistan itself has begun to suffer a growing problem with drug addiction, with bundreds of thousands of addicts nationwide, compared to a handful 10 years ago. **UD** 10 a affairs. N

West German Greens Leaders Resign KARLSRUHE, West Germany (AP) - The 11-member leadership of

the leftist Greens Party has resigned after a no-confidence vote from members seeking a more moderate course.

The governing council for the environmentalist party had been doni-nated by a faction that sees little worth in trying to influence government actions by working within the West German legislature. Forty-four of the 519 Bundestag seats are held by members of the Greens party.

About 400 Greens delegates gathered here Saturday for a special party conference, during which the no-confidence vote was passed, 214 to 186 The council and its supporters also had been blamed by other factions within the party for "irregularities" in the financing of a new party building in Bonn.

Swiss Reject Limit on Foreigners

ZURICH (Reuters) — Swiss voters decisively rejected on Sunday a proposal by a far-right political party to reduce the number of foreigner allowed to settle in Switzerland.

In a national referendum, 67 percent voted against the proposal by the National Action Party, which could have cut the number of resident foreigners by 300,000 by the year 2003.

The plan was rejected in every one of the country's 23 cantons. In needed majority approval by both voters and cantons to succeed and had been strongly opposed by the government, all major political parties and humanitarian and business groups.

Azerbaijan Military Toughens Stand

LONDON (AP) — Mnitary force will be used if necessary to maintain order in Baku, the capital of the southern republic of Azerbaga, according to a Baku radio broadcast that was monitored here Sanday, Martial law imposed on Baku last week prohibits meetings and Martial law imposed on faitu last week promitts meengs and protests, but they have continued. "Force will be used in case of any failure to abide by regulations established by law," suid a voice the broadcast identified as that of the city's military commander. Meanwhile, a newspaper in the Shemakhinsky district of Azerbaijan said that soldiers with submachine guns were ensuing that Azerbaijan Energy Armenia did not meet Armenians heading the opposite way. According to official news reports, the longstanding ethnic upheaval in the neighboring republics has produced 150,000 refugees in the past refe weeks.

Zaire Tells Citizens to Leave Belgium

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - Zaire has ordered its nationals to sell their assets in Belgium and has ordered home its 2,000 students there in a growing nil between the two countries.

The decision by the ruling MPR party was reported by the official Zairian news agency, AZAP, in a statement carried by the Belgian agency Belga on Sunday. The Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, said in a radio interview that he could not react to a news agency report. But he said the AZAP statement was evidently connected with Belgian accusa-tions about President Mobatu Sese Seko. Belgian newspapers have called Mr. Mobutu a dictator and accused him of mismanaging the economy of Zaire, a former Belgian colony.

Zaire has rejected a Belgian offer to reschedule its debts on easig terms. The offer was made last month by Prime Minister Willing Martens during a visit to Zaire.

For the Record

Twelve blacks were killed in attacks in Trust Seed township in Sonn Africa and two members of the security forces were stabled to dail during the weekend, the police said.

Talks between Soviet officials and Afghan rebel leaders on a cease-fire and an interim Alghan government entered their second day Sunday in the Sandi town of Taif, a Sandi news agency said.

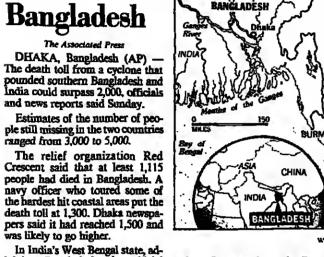
President Junins R. Jayawardene dissolved parliament Saturday, set Feb. 15 for Sri Lanka's first general elections in more than a decade and said he would retire, at 82, after 11 years as ruler of the Indian Ocean island, following a presidential election Dec. 19. (Reuters)



No Letup in Paris Transport Strike

PARIS (AFP) — The Paris public transport strike, which has affected millions of people, will go into its second week Monday with no prospet of settlement. Union-management talks failed Friday, and no further meetings were scheduled over the weekend.

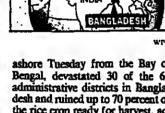
The movement began in the maintenance shops of the RER, the Paus regional rail network, which normally carries more than a million people a day between the capital and its suburbs. At the end of the week, it spread to some Paris subway and bus drivers, and it has also affected some other cities, such as Marseille and Toulouse in southern France. The unions demand wage increases ranging from 300 to 1,000 francs (\$50 to



joining Bangladesh, the official death toll reached 500 on Sunday. Communication is poor in much of the region, and bureaucracy slows the reporting of verifiable The eyclone, which roared ment.







THE MILLENNIUM WATCH.

DISTINCTIVELY DUNHILL

Visit Alfred Dunhill in London, Paris, Düsseldorf, Munich. **Cunhil**

ashore Tuesday from the Bay of Bengal, devastated 30 of the 64 administrative districts in Bangladesh and ruined up to 70 percent of the rice crop ready for harvest, according to a preliminary assess-

a bearing. But this initiative was strongly opposed by Prime Minister Margaministration's refusal to grant the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization a visa enabling him to ret Thatcher of Britain, who was address the United Nations. backed by the leaders of West Ger-At the conclusion Saturday of many, the Netherlands and Dentwo days of meetings, the leaders of mark. the 12-nation European Communi-

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service RHODES, Greece - West Eu-

ropean leaders have skirted a clash

A compromise brokered Samrty also pledged that the single marday was a decision to send the Enket they are striving to create hy the end of 1992 would be "a partner ropean Community's 12 UN repre-sentatives to the Geneva session, and not a fortress Europe."" And they reassured the United with Foreign Minister Karolos Pa-poulias of Greece delivering an ad-

States - which is worried about dress on behalf of the organization. "If Arafat is in Geneva, I think it the emergence of a West European protectionist bloc - that they will be possible to continue the diawanted to "maintain and deepen the solid and comprehensive trans-Atlantic relationship." Although two statements issued

to address the next European sum-Saturday were largely dedicated to mit meeting, in Madrid next spring. the opportunities and challenges posed by the creation of a frontierfree market of 320 million consumers, the Middle East issue dominat-

ed much of the private discussion among the beads of government and their foreign ministers at a The nominal summit theme was the community's ties to the rest of 14th-century Crusader castle on the world. By pledging that the sinthis eastern Mediterranean island. Several expressed veiled criticism of the U.S. decision to deny the visa to Yasser Arafat, chairman

To demonstrate their displeasure at the U.S. decision, Greece, Italy the community was giving added impetus to protectionism. and France favored the sending of The declaration came amid an actimonious dispute with Washing-European Community foreign ministers in the special General Assemton over a ban on the import of

bly session that will be held Dec. hormone-treated American meat. 13-15 in Geneva to give Mr. Arafat But the discussions again showed that considerable differences remain - notably between Britain and other members - over what shape the single market

should take. Mrs. Thatcher reiterated her opposition to a full abolition of frontier controls and to plans in harmonize value-added tax levels among

the 12 members. On Friday, she attacked Prime Minister Wilfried Martens for al-

lowing Patrick Ryan, a lapsed Irish priest, to leave Belgium for Ireland. The British government con-tends that Mr. Ryan, who was arlogue," said Mr. Papoulias, who is rested with bomb-making plans known in have argued also for ex-unding an invitation to Mr. Arafat According to her spokesman, According to her spokesman, Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Martens that she was "mystified and deeply

The Rhodes gathering was large- wounded" that Belgium had de-ly dedicated to stock-taking at the clined to extradite Mr. Ryan to halfway point to creation of a sin- Britain, particularly after her govgle market — an effort that was ernment had cooperated in extra-launched in 1985. diting British soccer hooligans diting British soccer hooligans

Saturday, Mrs. Thatcher similar-ly dressed down Prime Minister gle market would not develop into Charles J. Haughey of Ireland for a "fortress Europe." the leaders not arresting Mr. Ryan, who is now sought to dampen U.S. fears that in a rest home in Ireland.

wanted in Brussels.

Page 2



- 95

President François Mitterrand responded: "I prefer not to understand it, for if I understood it, it would lead me to pessimistic con-clusions about the future." On one extreme, Greece, which

of the PLO.

holds the community's rotating presidency, increasingly looks as if it will recognize the PLO entity while Britain, at the other end, has been careful to avoid criticizing Washington's ban on Mr. Arafat.

Asked at a news conference if he inderstood Washington's decision. Aresident François Mitterrand re-Without Angola Pact

By Christopher S. Wren

Nrn Fork Times Service BRAZZAVILLE, Congo - Ne-gotiators for Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States have unexpectedly failed to approve an agreement leading to a comprehen-sive peace settlement in southwestem Africa.

After meeting through the day Saturday, the South African delogation announced that it was going

home without signing a protocol detailing everything that had been achieved in eight months of painstaking negotiations. It said the other delegations would do the same.

As recently as Saturday afternoon, diplomats familiar with the alks expected the agreement to be signed, if not Saturday night, then on Sunday.

stressed that she was determined to avoid major changes. She underscored this by saying that she had asked Mr. Yaquh Khan to stay on as foreign minister It was not immediately clear how

Miss Bhutto said that she hoped to strengthen tics with the United serious a setback the failure to sign States, which she thanked for the the protocol was to the prospects moral support for the restoration for a settlement. Officials said there of democracy" in Pakistan. would be more talks in the future.

Repeating previous pledges, she The deadlock evidently centered on verification of the Cuban milisaid there would be no change in tary withdrawal from Angola. Its Pakistan's support of Alghan guerrillas in their drive in force Soviet troops from Afghanistan. terms were being worked out be-tween Cuba and Angola, hut they

had to be acceptable in South Afri-ca for the total package to be ap-Miss Bhutto acknowledged that Pakistan had deep economie trou-bles and said a decision would have proved. The talks linked independence for South-West Africa, or to be made quickly on whether her government would endorse a re-Namibia, which South Africa adform package negotiated with the International Monetary Fund by ministers, to the Cuban pullout. A spokesman for the South Afrithe Zia government. can delegation, Roland Darrell, in-

The agreement would provide about \$1 billion in new funds for sisted that the negotiations had not collapsed. He said the delegations had raised "new aspects" of verifi-Pakistan, which is short of foreign cation and other minor pending currency and running a high domestic deficit.

\$170) a month. The government has proposed an increase of 250 frames. At Air France, another transport conflict is also continuing. Mechanics struck on Oct. 18 to back wage demands. Several flights daily have been canceled since then. The airline has announced that 31 flights will be canceled in the period from Dec. 5 to Dec. 13, and unions have warned of flight disturbances during Christmas holidays.

Egyptian authorities reopened the airspace between Egypt and Libya to commercial aircraft Sunday for the first time since 1979, when relations worsened between the two countries after Egypt's peace accords with Israel. An announcement in Cairo said Libyan planes could land in Egypt or fly over the country. (AFP) or fly over the country.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services cartailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Haiti, Spain, Thailand, Tonga.

TUESDAY: Ecuador, Finland. Spain.

WEDNESDAY: tvory Coast

THURSDAY: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Italy, Liechtenstein, Macao, Malta, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Porto-gal, San Marino, Seychelles, Spain, Vatican City, Venezuela.

FRIDAY: Tanzania

prompted some action, because

otherwise Japan is remarkably tol-

erant of the noise. Masahiko Ishizuka, editor of the

weekly Japan Economic Journal

and a critic of noise pollution, of-

fers just a partial list of the sounds

that assault people every day: Carnival music blaring from pin-

ball parlors; police lectures on traf-

fic safety and crime prevention, de-

livered from helicopters to

pedestrians below; buzzers and

bells that ring incessantly while a train is stopped at a station; public-

address announcements from local

schools, clearly audible in nearby

homes and shops; garbage collec-

tors who announce their arrival

with chimes ringing out such tunes

In a way, the stream of public

cautions and exhortations reflects

the resolute cheerfulness, moral up-lift and emphasis on the public

good that run through Japanese

as "Comin' Through the Rye."

SUNDAY: Israel.

SATURDAY: Angola, Equatorial Guinea

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

Japan Takes Small Step Toward Peace and Quiet

By Susan Chira Ace York Tinks Service

TOKYO - In Japan, when people have something in say, they turn to the loudspeaker.

Loudspeakers crackle at 6 A.M. in country towns, reminding people to get up. Train conductors preside over the morning rush with a stream of amplified announcements: "The train is coming, Please wait in three neat lines and get into the car in an orderly manner without pushing the people ahead of "You must be tired: please YOU. do not forget your belongings when you leave the train."

All day long, vendors broadcast their wares. "Poles for hanging laundry!" "Toilet paper in ex-change for old newspapers!" "Hot baked sweet potatoes!" At election time, candidates

in a single malt.

Isle of Jura

SINGLE MALT

SCOTCH WHISKY

The flavour of an island

the worst scourge of all.

They park near favorite targets, But in a nation that usually apsuch as the Soviet and other Eastpears dulled to such cacophony.

Japan took one small step last week ern bloc embassies, and scream denunciations of communism for toward peace and quiet. The lower house of the Diet, Jahours.

pan's parliament, passed a bill re-stricting loudspeakers and sound "Frankly speaking, it is not very easy to work in such circum-stances," said Andrei V. Krivtsov, trucks from blaring near foreign embassies, government huildings, the Diet itself, and upon special request of the parliamentary speaksecond secretary of the Soviet Embassy. "Sometimes we can't even speak within our huilding because ers, offices of political parties.

of the shouting from outside." Violators may be fined \$1.600 The bill is moving through the Diet just two weeks before the Soand would be subject to up to six months in jail. The bill, which is expected 10 viet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, is due to arrive in pass the upper house soon, is aimed Tokyo for talks.

- although the legislators do not His visit comes as several Japasay so outright - at what may be nese and Soviet companies have announced joint ventures, and as For years, huge sound trucks the Soviet Union has floated some manned by rightist extremists and unofficial proposals to resolve the ouistanding issue between them -

islands in the Kuril chain.

Masateru Oshima, public relations officer for the Teito Rapid Transit Authority subway line, said UNIVERSITY that complaints from passengers had prompted the authority to cut DEGREE back on some of the subway announcements, particularly such nagging statements as "Please put trash in trash cans" or "Please make sure not to forget anything."

for free evoluation

But he said that many passengers have asked conductors to keep those announcements coming. "Sometimes we get requests for

scream their names over and over swept through city streets, hlaring Shevardnadze's visit may have about things they cannot say d in a shrill plea for votes. martial music. prompted some action, because recity to other passengers," he saw rectly to other passengers," he said, "such as 'Please don't spread on newspapers in a crowded train, or 'Please sit closer together so more people can sit down.'"

Just as many Japanese have got-ten used to announcements for their own good, they have generally resigned themselves to thundering

resigned themselves to thundering political broadsides. On any weekend in such busy Tokyo shopping districts as Si buya, political entinesiasts of every ideological persuasion are at the microphones, screaming their slo gans to an indifferent crowd. The amplified chapts of denote The amplified chants of demos strations - by labor unions, teachers, rightists and leftists, - spell and fade, drowning out meetings at

In fact, the Socialist and Communist parties, often the victims of rightist harassment, spoke out Fri-day in the Diet against the anibroadcasting bill as a curb on free

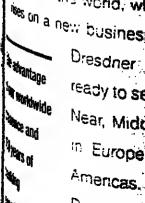
After objections by legislators the lower house passed a resolution asking the government to apply the law 'prudently' so as not to in-fringe on people's rights. The move to control noise court

at a time when there is less of around than usual. As Emperor Hi-rohito lies gravely ill, rightists have had to choose between their devo tion to him and their hatred of Communists. For now, at least, the emperor has won out. - Out of respect for his illness, the announcements from passengers sound trucks have fallen silent :

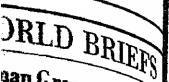
Dresdner 1 In over 51 ^{Ngior} financial centers. cluding e You'll find Dresdner



government ministries.



Around the world, w



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aan Greens Leaden ies: Genrary (AP) The limit of a normality and a normality and alter a normality and a normali more moderois course. uncu (or the environmentalist paryles) ial sees it is a vorth in trying to influence within the Wissi German legislame for sare held by members of the Green by side and since Section and here Sectionally Aber the considence vote way supporters also had been a Jreguiarites" in the liner

ct Limit on Foreigner (x) - Sarss voters decisively rejected the political party to reduce the model (and party to reduce the model) SWIECENELL CI Percent Voted against the 10 by the year 2003 terted in even one of the country in Contraction of the second seco בל אין יישל 201 פרוריבנו, צו major pd

a Military Toughens

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Citizens to Leave

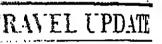
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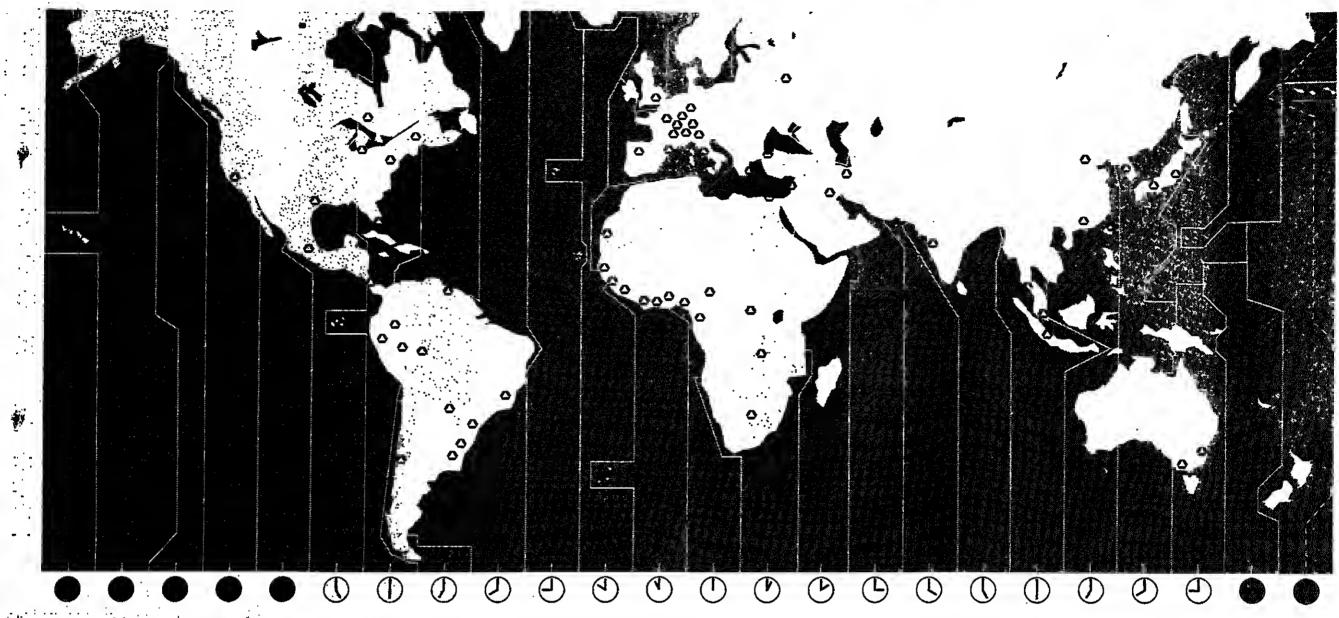
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We have got all the time in the world for you.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1988

Page 3

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Bush Plan Seeks Out **Minorities**

'Fresh Faces' for Posts to Be Filled

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President elect George Bash, who has pledged to recruit women and members of minority groups for his administration, will soon announce a nationwide effort to enlist Republican governors and campaign officials to seek them out.

Officials on his transition team said that in the next two weeks Mr. Bush would announce plans to use his national political network and state Republican organizations to come up with "fresh faces" for the administration, "with a special emphasis on women, minorities and the disabled.

The officials said Saturday that the effort was designed to help Mr. Bush expand his base of political support. This has not yet reached its full potential, they said.

The drive also is designed to head off the impression that the new administration will be dominated by white males, as the Rea-gan administration has been, with only token representation of other groups. The reaction of some feminists

and civil rights advocates was a mixture of skepticism and hope that the policies of Mr. Bush in both recruiting and governing would be more acceptable to them than those of President Ronald

partment official.

reported:

Reagan. The overall effort has been placed under the direction of Robert M. Tecter, Mr. Bush's campaign poll taker and adviser, who is codirector of the transition operation,

and Chase Untermeyer, Mr. Bush's transition personnel chief, "We are asking people," Mr. Un-termeyer said, "to use their knowl-edge of their own community to come up with the names of outstanding women, blacks, Hispanics, Asian-Americans and other good prospects whom we wouldn't accessarily know about in Washington, D.C."

Only 12 percent of black voters chose Mr. Bush in the election, according to analyses of polling data. His aides said there was a reservoir of far more black support for Re-publicans at the local, state and national levels if the new president selected blacks for high-ranking jobs and supported policies that were important to blacks.

Among the blacks mentioned for prominent jobs in the Bush administration were Thaddeus Garrett Jr., a business consultant and former domestic policy adviser to Mr. Bush: Leroy Keith, president of

COMING SOON ... " - President-elect George Bush and Kim Basinger shared popcorn in Washington before attending a private viewing of the actress's new film, "My Stepmother Is an Alien."

Alan L. Keyes, a former State De-bartment official. ble in internal policy-making de-bates, officials said. In particular, Others are Arthur Fletcher, an Mr. Bush has said the Central In-ssistant secretary of labor in the telligence Agency should not attempt to influence policy as was the case with William J. Casey, the late Nixon administration; Steven hodes, a former special assistant to President Reagan for intergovdirector.

Mr. Bush has not yet named his ernmental affairs, and Constance director of central intelligence or B. Newman, a former official of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, who is now in charge his UN ambassador, but sources have said he is expected to retain of Mr. Bush's efforts to recruit William H. Webster at the CIA. for a while. Mr. Webster does not now have cabinet rank but the chief del-The precise number of women egate to the United Nations, Verand minority group members in full-time, high-level positions in the

non A. Walters, does, a White Reagan administration is unclear. House aide said. The U.S. Commission on Civil In other transition activity, Mr. Rights said in 1983 that 4.1 percent of Mr. Reagan's full-time, high-lev-Bush and his defeated Democratic rival, Governor Michael S. Dukael appointees had been black, down from 12 percent in the Carter adkis of Massachusetts, met Friday for the first time since the Nov. 8 election. While the session was cor-

dial, Mr. Dukakis also used the occasion to put forward again some **Cabinet Rankings Defined** of his favorite campaign themes. David Hoffman and Maralee Schwartz of The Washington Post "We had a good, tough cam-paign," Mr. Dukakis said after his

minute meeting with Mr. Bush. That's behind us." Mr. Bush has decided to deprive He said that be had expressed his of cabinet rank two senior govern-ment posts that he once held, direcconcern about the deficit, health care, education, homelessness. tor of central intelligence and chief housing and drugs. He said be told delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Bush that he would "be more than willing to work with him" and

The decision reflected his prefer-Morehouse College in Atlanta, and ence that the two posts be less visi- play a "constructive role."

Arabs Try to Keep Visa Affair From Damaging Peace Effort

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

CAIRO - Despite their disapcredibility and, moreover, increases pointment and anger over Washsuspicion over its claimed effort to seek peace in the Middle East," ngton's decision to deny Yasser Arafat permission to enter the said an editorial in the Al Akhbar newspaper in Egypt that reflected United States to address the Unitsentiments expressed by a range of ed Nations, policymakers from some Arab nations are seeking to Arab commentators. contain the damage to try to pre-At meetings here last week, Presvent it from overshadowing the more fundamental issue of Middle ident Saddam Hussein of Iraq and King Hussein of Jordan consulted

East peace in the Bush era. "We believe the position the with Mr. Mubarak in efforts to maintain what they see as an Arab United States took should not inmomentum directed at persuading the United States to revive negotiations for peace in the Middle East. A part of their effort, according to Arab diplomats and Western

specialists, is to defuse "pressure from the political street," as an sals against the United States. "This was a dangerous issue," a Western specialist said. "The Egyp-tians sized it up and decided that it

U.S.-PLO Cooperation: The Secret Agreements

ations against Americans. The

NEWS ANALYSIS

By David Ignatius Washington Past Service WASHINGTON - During

State Department says it has evi-dence that since 1982, members of Mr. Arafat's Fatah group have atasser Arafat'a visit to the United Nations 14 years ago, a secret meet-ing took place in a room at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Among those present were a CIA officer acked Americans. The highpoint in U.S.-PLO security cooperation came during the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war. Mr. Arafat's men protected the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut and the and a top Arafat aide named Ali Hassan Salameh. The subject: an agreement to curb Palestinian inspartments of individual American omats. ternational terrorism.

When the embassy was finally evacuated on June 20, 1976, Mr. One man who was present during the meeting that day in Novem-Arafat's top intelligence aide, Mr. Salameh, who was also known as ber 1974 describes the understandng that was reached:

"Arafat and his Fatah wing of the PLO would seek to halt interna tional terrorist operations ontside Abn Hassan, managed the security Israel, with the understanding that Arafat couldn't be held responsible for the actions of every Palestinian. In exchange, the United States said American sources, Abn Hassan was invited to the United States on what was described to the PLO side was prepared to recognize the egitimate rights of the Palestinas an official visit. He came to Washington and met in December IBDS."

A blunter summary of the deal comes from a former CIA official: with CIA officials, including Robert C. Ames, one of the agency' "The PLO was generally going to lay off Americans, especially offimost respected case officers and a finent Arabic speaker, Mr. Ames cial Americans. In return, we was killed in 1983 in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, The director of central intelliwould be attentive to some of the security concerns that the PLO

ence at the time of the 1976 meet-According to both Arab and ing was George Bush, but there is American sources, this agreement no evidence that he met personally remained in force, more or less, for with Abu Hassan. During the Iran hostage crisis, Mr. Arafat, at the request of the Carter administration, arranged the release of the first 13 hostages the rest of the 1970s and into the first two years of the Reagan administration. Over this period, U.S. and Arab sources agree, the two sides regularly exchanged security information.

The secret U.S.-PLO discussions of the 1970s provide some crucial background to the dispute over Secretary of State George P. Shultz's recent decision to deny Mr. Arafat a visa for another UN

The Reagan administration's de- should not take the direction of an cision "destroys Washington's Arab-American confrontation, which they would lose."

That has not halted angry public comment, reflecting a desire on the part of some Arab officials to blame Secretary of State George P. Shultz personally.

Shultz wanted to give Israel personal gift on the occasion of his retirement," said an Egyptian newspaper columnist, Mustafa Amin. "I think be was trying to poison the water for Bush."

The U.S. decision ran counter to what Arab commentators and analysts portray as a fundamental shift regional politics that Washington refuses to acknowledge as a development that favors peace. On Nov. 15, the Palestine Liber

ation Organization coupled the proclamation of an independent state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with a political declaration widely interpreted as an implicit recognition of Israel. That purported reversal of decades of PLO policy was sponsored by Arab nations purshing concilia-tory policies. It was led by Egypt, the only Arab nation formally at peace with Israel, and America's

dominant Arab ally. Mr. Arafat's address to the United Nations was viewed as an inte-

gral part of the Arab strategy to persuade the United States of tricts work with the Girl Scouts, peaceful intentions. er groups to set up after-school activities. Mayor Tom Bradley Instead, said Assad Abdul-Rah man, a member of the Palestine

National Council based in Amman, the American move had "aroused public and private anger and discontent." The PLO considers the PNC to be its "parliament in-exile.

The wave of dismay and frustration will crystallize anti-Ameri-can sentiments," he said.

That, in turn, has exposed the avowed moderation of the PLO and its Arab backers to challenge by radicals opposed to any conciliatory gesture toward Israel, Arab and Western diplomats said. In 1976, according to Arab and

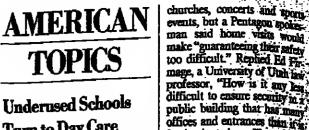
The desire to prevent an anti-American backlash reflects an acknowledgment among Arab states that they need the United States as a conduit to Israel.

We have no illusions about the rapidity of things," said Bassam Abu Sharif, a senior Arafat aide. "It will be gradual, but it will

The United States refuses to deal with the PLO until it renounces violence and explicitly recognizes

Mahmoud Abbas, a member of the PLO executive committee, said after meeting Egyptian officials on Wednesday: "We must face the United States very calmly and without sensation. In spite of Shultz's decision, the world knows the Palestinian issue very well."

from Tehran. Later, he obtained the bodies of eight U.S. servicemen The calculation is based on a killed during a failed hostage resvariety of factors seen, possibly too, optimistically, as favoring the Ar-abs. Most significant --- and central According to Arab sources, the PLO maintained its protection of the U.S. Embassy and diplomats in to the whole complex of Arab West Beirut into the Reagan adthinking - is the intifada, Arabic ministration. Mr. Arafat's men are for uprising, which has been going Gaza Strip for almost a year. "The Bush administration canembassies in Zaire and Rome. And not ignore two things," said Tah-seen Bashir, a prominent Egyptian intelligence about a plan to kidnap analyst and former diplomat, "the Foreign Minister Shimon Peres intifada and the PLO's acceptance said Sunday. of 242." The Security Council's The hijackers arrived back in the the U.S. military attache in Beirut, operation was stopped, the sources of 242." The Security Council's Resolution 242 of 1967 tacitly rec-The June 1982 Israeli invasion of ognizes Israel's right to secure bor-



Underused Schools

Tarn to Day Care for a private home?" With the baby bust leaving the trillion-dollar U.S. investment in schools underused, Parks, got a job as a typist in a Minneapolis probation office. U.S. communities are begin-He had barely begun typing when he was spotted by his proning to use spare classrooms for day care for pre-school chilbation officer, whose deal way 20 feet (about 6 meters) away The officer, Jack Hughes, sate dren, and for after-school programs for grade-school pupils, according to U.S. News & World Report magazine, Par-Mr. Parks had failed to m ents worried about the high cost restitution to a bank he liste and uncertain quality of day care have welcomed the trend. Jana Hill of Independence, Missouri, says she knows that her 5-year-old son, Matthew, is in a worthwhile program "be-cause it is run by the school

board and I trust them."

center

Short Takes

pensation after hearings before

neighbors are trying to get a ban dropped on visits to private

homes. The inspectors have

been welcomed to schools,

robbed and had failed to keep in touch. Mr. Hughes tele-phoned a deputy sheriff, who came and arrested Mr. Parks A higher proportion of highs these days are twins, The New York Times says, because of the Sharing space in school growing number of women have ing children at a later age, when the likelihood of giving birth at twins rises, as well as the a-creased use of fertility drags, and more fertilization of rege buildings saves on gas, electricity, rent and buses for transpor-tation, all of which are costly for day-care centers. The result-

A probation violator, Willie

ing savings mean higher salaries for staff workers and lower outside the womb, both of charges for parents. A typical which increase the chances of charge is \$45 a month for pre-schoolers, compared with twice that much or more for private multiple births. In 1980, 193 of every 1,000 American balies were twins. In 1986 this had risen to 21.6 per thousand. For latchkey children whose parents are working, school dis-

Notes About People

YMCA, karate schools and oth-President-elect George Busis sent a silver pin shaped like a foot to Ann Richards, the Tenns of Los Angeles says the after-school program there "helps free our children from drugs, state treasurer whose keynote speech at the Democratic convention included the remark that Mr. Bush was born "with a shield them from gangs and keep them from dropping out." silver foot in his mouth." After Mr. Bush won the presidential election, Mrs. Richards, senthim a telegram wishing him "the very best" in his new ad-A New York City bes driver who suffered a miscarriage after ministration. Mr. Bush wrote back, "You've probably re-ceived a hundred of these feet," her request to be placed on restricted duty was denied has been awarded \$450,000 in combut I want you to have this one. from me - a peace offering." the New York State Division of

Human Rights. In June 1981 When the rock singer John Denver said he would like to go. Adrienne Nash, now 35, was Admenne Nash, now 35, was told she was pregnant. A Tran-sit Authority physician placed her on restricted duty, but a week later put her back on full duty. On July 16 she suffered a miscarnage. "A bus takes a lot of bumps," said her doctor, Marwell Roland. into space with Soviet cosmonants, officials in Moscow said. it would cost him \$10 million. Now Lyle George, a salesman from Wayne, Nebraska, said he, would solicit funds through a bank account he opened to help Mr. Denver raise \$5 million for a one-way ticket. "I decided I'd. The 30 Soviet inspectors who be willing to chip in." Mr. George said, "if I could be guarmonitor the the Hercules missile factory at Magna, Utah, are so popular that their American anteed that none of the money

Arthur Higbee

would be spent to bring him

Israel Yields Hijackers As Russia Vows Mercy

back."

JERUSALEM — Israel agreed to return a group of hijackers to the Soviet Union after Moscow prombloodshed. Israeli troops and police, uncertain of the hijackers' intentions had awaited the plane's arrival in ised in writing not to execute them, force. No fewer than 80 ambu-



For Nuclear Arms Faces Long Delay

transition officials said.

Restart of U.S. Plant to Make Gas

By Keith Schneider New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Production of a perishable and increasingly scarce gas vital for nuclear weapons could be delayed far longer than officials have predicted because of problems involved in reopening the South Carolina plant that makes it.

The Energy Department's blueprint for resuming production calls for a complete overhanl of all training, safety, management, operating and inspection procedures at the manufacturing complex, the Savannah River Plant near Aiken, South Carolina.

Engineers who worked on the plan said the number and the complexity of the tasks involved was all three of its reactors operating by

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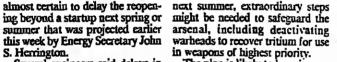
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Several engineers said delays in The plan is likely to have imporrestarting the first of three reactors tant political significance, top offiat Savannah River could reach to cials of the department agreed. The Energy Department has proposed building two new tritium producthe end of 1989, raising concerns about the readiness of the American nuclear arsenal. tion reactors - one in Idaho, the

Savannah River is the United other at Savannah River - at a States' sole source of tritium, a racost the department puts at \$6.8 billion. dioactive form of hydrogen used in the manufacture of most American How the agency performs in the

nuclear weapons. The gas decays restarting at Savannah River will rapidly and must be periodically be closely watched by congressional leaders, who are apprehensive replenished, and none has been produced since April. about the expense involved in Pentagon experts said in October building that if Savannah River did not have just one. building two new plants instead of

Officials of the Department of Energy said Saturday that the restart plan should not be affected by

the transfer of authority for weap-Herald ons production from President Ronald Rengan to President-elect George Bush,

But the long delay in restarting the reactors, and possibly the cost, will be a test of how the Bush administration plans to address the environmental and safety concerns at the nation's nuclear weapons plants.

The plan was approved and made final on Nov. 25 by the Energy Department; E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which built the plant almost four decades ago and has managed it ever since, and Westinghouse Electric Corp., which is to assume management

there April 1. The plan outlines more than 160 separate tasks for restarting the first of the reactors to be put back in operation, designated the K reactor, and it makes clear that the Energy Department faces the most daunting and complex repair program ever attempted at a weapons production plant.

The requirements of the plan. Energy Department safety experts said, are nearly identical to those that would be expected if Savannah River had just been built and was being evaluated for licensing by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The commission regulates civilian nuclear reactors and has long imposed more-stringent safety requirements than those required of the nation's bomb production network, scattered at 17 sites in 12 states and now ridden with safety and environmental hazards.

New York Times In essence, the Energy Department has called for the plant's managers to throw out most of the procedures used to operate the Savannah River reactors since they were huilt and to start anew.

In explaining the decision, the said to have beloed stop State Department asserted: "The attacks in 1981 against the U.S. PLO through certain of its clements has employed terrorism in 1982, when the CIA obtained against Americans. Mr. Arafat, as chairman of the PLO, knows of, condones and lends support to Mr. Arafat's men made sure the such acts; he therefore is an accessory to such terrorism."

Mr. Arafat says that far from targeting Americans, he has active-Lebanon initially broadened the U.S.-PLO dialogue, but ultimately ly worked to protect them, and that he has renounced terrorism. shattered it.

Who is right? The evidence is contradictory, and much of it re-Arafat prevented radical Palestinmains secret. But the record suggests several points:

 Despite claims of moderation, the PLO, including some members close to Mr. Arafat, has continued to mount terrorist attacks against Israclis, including some attacks outside Israel.

· Mr. Arafat continues to shelter terrorists like Mohammed Abbas, who was responsible for the murder of a disabled American tourist, Leon Klinghoffer, ahoard the Achille Lauro in 1985.

· But for most of the decade afword not to conduct terrorist oper- Palestinian.

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The United

States has begun rejecting applica-tions from some Soviet Jews and

come to this country as refugees.

At its Algiers meeting, the PLO accepted the resolution and a sub-sequent United Nations call as the without protest Friday. During the siege of Beirut, Mr. basis for an international Middle East peace conference. ian and Lebancse factions from

buildings that were under heavy Isracli bombardment. The United buildings that were under the buildings that the buildings that the buildings the buildings that the buildings that the buildings the buil

Mr. Arafat's departure from Bei-insufficient to meet its criteria. The foreign Ministry deputy di-rector-general, Yeshayahu Amg, trade, since it no longer had a cen-be identified. "He can try to revive tral base for gathering and ex-changing intelligence. The United can do nothing, which would be States, in turn, had less need for dangerous, or he can come up with ter the 1974 meeting, Mr. Arafat's PLO help. The chief terrorison new ideas of his own and start a Israel at the airport in Tel Aviv, wing of the PLO generally kept its threat of the 1980s was Iranian, not new initiative. We would like some Israel newspapers expressed renew ideas."

ances were on hand. The affair, at a time when Israel Soviet Union three days after ex-changing a busicad of hostage schoolchildren for a plane to Tel has been increasingly isolated worldwide because of a Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories;stimulated an exuberance that was Aviv and the equivalent of about \$2, reflected in newspaper photographs of the Soviet air crew at the Tel Aviv beach. without protest Friday.

Israel decided to send the group back after intensive contacts that carrying out a plan to seize Ameri-carrying out a plan to seize Ameri-cans and hold them hostage in largely done what Washington would help to restore official ties, severed by Moscow over the 1967 In the Arab view, the PLO has Israeli officials and analysts hoped front-page analysis, wrote: "The hijacked Soviet plane fell fike a gift from heaven on the domnant diplomatic channel between Moscow

opposed the death penalty, de-manded the promise from the head of the Soviet consular delegation in

Isracli newspapers expressed relicf, astonishment and even exuber-

and Jerusalem." Israeli officials welcomed a meeting of the Soviet foreign mini-ter, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, with the Israeli consular delegation leader in Moscow on Saturday but warned against expecting too much progress too soon in relations. It was the first political contact

between Soviet authorities and the consular delegation since it arrived in Moscow last July, officially 10, look after "technical questions" as sociated with Israeh and Jewishinterests.

The newspaper Haaretz, in a

Mr. Peres said, "The fact that the leader of our delegation in Moscow was invited and the discussion took place as it did and was publicit and positive things were said a. nearly without precedent in our re-lations with the Soviet Union at recent years."

recent years." He added: "We have an internation building on these relations." The hijackers arrived at Mon-cow's Sheremetyevo I sirport enty. Sunday, ending the journey that began when they commander that school bus in the southern Russian" city of Orchhamilicing on Day in

city of Ordzhonikidze on Dec. 1. The Soviet authorities hargingd with the hijackers to gain the to lease of the children and worked with Israel, with which it brow diplomatic relations 21 years ago.

Phillip A. Saperia, assistant exec-The outcome of the operation will serve as a warning to those will may nuture this kind of crimina utive vice president of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, asserted that the change was made by the đe igns," Tass quoted a secret-po U.S. government to save money. lice spokesman as saying The policy is causing panic in the Soviet Jewish community in the

Tass said the decision to negotie ate to save the children was "the United States and the Soviet

only right decision." The Soviet strategy was in sharp contrast to the last known history ing in March, when soldiers stormed a plane held by members of a family jazz band from the Siberian city of Iricuta:

Five of the hijackers, three other assengers and a flight attendent died in the assault, and uncited for plane was reduced to asher by a bomb set off by the hijackers Sum Data compiled by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society show that the number of Soviet Jews coming to the United States shot up from Soviet papers questioned whether officials had needed to use force to 641 in 1986 to 5,708 in 1987 and end that drama (Reiner, AF)

State Department and immigra-tion officials said Friday that at months. Most of them are in Italy, Yet, most Soviet a Yet, most Soviet applicants are least 175 Soviet Jews had been de- outside Rome, the main transit still getting refugee status. Ralph B. nied refugee status over the last few point for Jews coming to the Unit- Thomas, a deputy assistant com-

Until now, the United States Naturalization Service, said that

hundreds of Soviet Jews had been "outrageous and likely to have

ed States from the Soviet Union.

U.S. Bars Some Soviet Jews as Refugees

other Soviet citizens who want to Jews, a private group, said that said that the recent denials were

missioner of the Immigration and

of persecution" in the Soviet gave virtually antomatic approval Soviet citizens denied refugee sta-Union. In addition, they said, 99 to refugee applications from Soviet tus could come to the United States Soviet Armenians have been de- Jews and Soviet Armenians. The under the attorney general's "panied refugee status for the same Hebrew finnigrant Aid Society, role power" if they could get an which arranges for the migration of alfidavit from an American pledgrole power" if they could get an The Union of Councils for Soviet Soviet Jews to the United States, ing financial support.

chance."

totals 12,794 so far this year.

The purpose of such affidavits is to guarantee that emigres would not require public assistance in the United States. Parole is supposed

to be reserved for emergen Aliens who enter the United States on parole are not eligible for permanent resident status, U.S. citizenship, medical assistance, welfare or other benefits available to refugees.

Soviets Ease Up on Imported Gifts the new items must be prepaid in the United

NEW YORK - The Soviet Union has agreed for the first time to allow private citizens in the United States to send copies of the Bible and Talmud, as well as personal computers and videotape recorders, among other items, to friends and relatives in the Soviet Union, according to Soviet

chev, reflect the general loosening of restrictions that have limited contacts between the two coun-

Soviet officials said the expansion would also increase the flow of foreign currency payments into the Soviet Union, since import duties on all

States.

forbidden, but the restrictions about what could be sent and who would pay the import duties have made it difficult, particularly in the last few years. In 1984, the Soviet Union terminated contracts with the handful of companies that had been doing limited parcel shipments.

Since then, for every package sent, the recipient in the Soviet Union had to pay the often-steep import fees, which can amount to hundreds of dollars for each individual item. The lists of what could be sent mostly included clothing.

Officials

By Kirk Johnson

Although both sides said many details were still to be worked out, the changes were hailed by human rights advocates and Soviet Jewish organizations.

Union," Mr. Saperia said in an interview. "We don't know how long the Soviet Union will have a liberal emigration policy for Soviet Jews. It could change at any time. This is a window of opportunity. We have to get them out while we have the

The agreements, signed shortly before a visit to New York by the Soviet leader. Mikhail S. Gorbatries.

New York Times Service

Gifts from U.S. citizens have never been entirely

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months because they could not demonstrate "a well-founded fear



MEETING: TRADE: Montreal Talks Aim to Provide Impetus for a Complex Overhaul

Gorbachev Visit (Continued from page 1)

vardnadze

sues its plans for a post-1992 single market,

between Mr. Baker and the Soviet A successful ontcome of the foreign minister, Eduard A. She- week-long meeting could not only These preliminaries are likely to sures in the United States and the take up the first half of next year or Europe. It might also somewhat even more time, U.S. officials said, reassure the many other couptries

and this is among the reasons im-puted to Mr. Gorbachev for seek- and perhaps a Stockade America, ing a meeting now, even one limit- may be in the making. ed in duration and scope. The U.S. plan calls for Mr. Rea- send a signal to all the world's tradgan, Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev ing nations that their interests will

(Continued from page 1)

Mootreal should, accordingly, vears, to confer in an intimate setting best be served by an increasingly without advisers for about 20 min- open multilateral system, subject to utes at the start of Wednesday's clear and fair rules of the game that meeting and more briefly at the everyone can accept, these officials end. However, aides said that Mr. say.

Bush had not ruled out a one-on-Although they have reached the one meeting with Mr. Gorbaebev if the Soviet leader requested one. supposed midpoint of the so-called Uruguay Round, the most ambi-Another symbol of the continu- uous of all the eight post-war Another symbol of the continu-ity theme of the meeting will be the mexpected presence of Anatoli F. Dobrynin, a veteran Soviet diplo-mat, on Mr. Gorbachev's side of the luncheon table. State Depart-ment sources said the Soviets had indicated that Mr. Dobrynin along

indicated that Mr. Dobrynin, along rules of the system from traditional with Mr. Shevardnadze and Alex- manufactured goods to include the ander Yakovlev of the Politburo, booming oew trade in services, would be among the seven Soviet officials at Governors Island. Mr. Dobrynin, who dealt exten-so-called intellectual property, sively with every U.S. president such as patents and computer softfrom John F. Kennedy to Mr. Rea- ware, that was unforeseen by the gan during 24 years as the Soviet existing system's post-war archiambassador in Washington, was tects.

retired on pensinn" in a Kremlin Services accounted for about 30 shake-up Sept. 30. Nearly a month percent of the \$3.2 trillion total of later, on Oct. 28, he was named as a world trade last year.

special foreign policy adviser to Unlike the original largely Anglo-Saxon framers of the post-war Mr. Gorbacoev. Unlike earlier Reagan-era sum-mit talks, this meeting will last only gotiators do oot have the luxury of about two hours, and U.S. aides writing oo a virtually blank sheet. expect no agreements, probably no They are largely struggling to oint statements and less news me- react to events, not designing a oew dia attention than at the summit system based on an ideal concept," meetings in Geneva; Reykjavik, said ooe senior orgotiator. Iceland; Washington, and Mos- In a much more complex world, COW.

negotiators of the 1980s have to try "This will be our last such meet- to reconcile a far wider range of ing," Mr. Reagan said in his radio divergent interests and differing address, "and I must admit that I trade practices and philosophies, would oot have predicted after first including those of countries which taking office that someday I would have little or no free trade tradibe waxing oostalgic about my tion.

meetings with Soviet leaders. But Venturing into a particularly exhere we are, for the fifth time, Mr. plosive minefield, the Uruguay Gorbachev and I, together in the Round orgotiators are also trying bope of further peace." to establish a stricter and more

comprehensive international disci- or between the industrialized and that on this and other issues, the pline for trade in agriculture, which developing nations. the industrialized countries alone The risks of such disputes are currently subsidize to the tune of considerable. The current positions

S220 billion a year. If the mid-term review in Montreal is to be considered a success, the make-or-break issues for Montrade officials say, it must at the treal, are described by officials bere very minimum produce a oew po- as still "irreconcilable." litical commitment to complete the Uruguay Round by the target date mantly reaffirmed their positions of end-1990 and agreement on a over the weekend, with the United "road map" and timetables for the States insisting on a long-term negotiations over the oext two

The meeting should preferably also endorse some interim agreemenus that would reinforce the rules of the free trading system.

The idea is to strengthen the General Agreement on Tariffs and ciples. Frade, the Geneva-based custodian of the trading system, under whose aegis the round is being conducted. At the back of many minds is the need to establish clearly agreed new rules before facing the difficult questions posed by possible Chi-nese and Soviet membership of GATT in the years ahead, as well as by the new, expanding trade relationships between Eastern and Western Europe.

Agreement in Montreal simply to keep on talking and duck the most contentious issues, in this view, would be a failure.

Even worse would be a major unsolved dispute among the princi-

pal industrial trading partners, the United States, the EC and Japan,

rich nations will simply strike their own deals, in a North-North oegotiation that will ignore the poorer

> In preparatory negotiations over the last few weeks in Geneva, a number of officials said, many positions hardened as Montreal approached, to the extent that there is some gloom over the prospects for

Page 5

real breakthroughs this week. But while the United States and the European Community differ fundamentally on the degree to which agriculture should coolinue to be subsidized, they have important common interests in many of the round's other major areas.

As their share of world manufacturing declines, both want to open up trade in services and intellectual property and set rules of the game that would allow their companies to operate freely on a worldwide

For Japan, it is especially important to keep markets open and safe-guarded by rules that will prevent the United States and the EC from placing what it sees as undue re-

strictions on its exports. Tokyo is also concerned that it should continue to be able to invest as freely as possible abroad, particularly in the U.S. and EC markets. Developing countries, however, do not want to abandon their national controls over investments by multinational companies, in favor

countries' legitimate interests. of the United States and the EC on agriculture, widely billed as one of Top U.S. and EC officials ada-

commitment to abolish all "trade

distorting" farm subsidies, and the EC equally firmly rejecting the de-mand as unrealistic. Both sides indicated they would rather fail to agree than compromise their prin-

Willy de Clercq, the EC Com-missinn's member for foreign trade, warned that failure to agree

on agriculture could block progress in all the other areas. Both he and senior U.S. officials, basis. however, said that while progress in Montreal was desirable, the goal fnr final agreement was not until the end of the round, in 1990.

Another clasb is looming on the protectinn nf intellectual property, such as patents, copyright and technological innovations, a particularly high priority for the United States. Officials say a storm is brewing between rieb and poor countries reminiscent of the acrimonious North-South disputes of the 1970s.

Many developing countries fear of rules set by the richer nations.

SANDEMAN FOUNDERS RESERVE PORT NO LONGER RESERVED FOR THE ENGLISH.



MUTINY: Rebels Surrender (Continued from page 1)

third in the past 18 months, and

Authorities used tear gas to dis-

perse protesters who threw rocks

and bottles at the rebel-held depot in Villa Martelli, a working-class

neighborhood 15 kilometers from

had pledged to "suffocate" it.

Big

tion, a heavily equipped arsenal on Saturday. Mr. Alfousin had wide public support to quell the rebellion, the

churches, concerts and the events, but a Pentagon solo man said home visu visu make "guaranteeing bersel" too difficult." Replied birst mage, a University of Utals professor, "How is it and to gubic building that has a for a private home?" A probation violator, we perso parks, got a job as a typic and Minneapolis probation with and He had barely begin the in when he was spotted by the batton officer, whose test is 10 feet (about 6 merces) a batton officer, whose dest 20 feet (2000) 6 meeting The officer, Jack Hugen Mr. Parks had failed to b resultation to a bank to b to bed and hald failed to b all Flored 2 deputy their to all Flored 2 deputy their to all field to b
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On Friday, about 400 troops led by Colonel Seineldin rebelled at Campo de Mayo. Government troops traded fire with the rebels on Friday and five persons were reported wounded.

But government guns were silent on Saturday when most of the rebel troops at Campo de Mayo boarded army trucks and moved without to the nearby Villa Martelli, an arsenal equipped with tanks and explosive On Sunday, troops in the 6th

Infantry Regiment at Mercedes, 50 kilometers west of the capital, joined the rebellion, but no further details were available. The news agency Noticias Argentinas quoted unidentified army sources as saying 70 rebels mutinied. The insurrection was reported to

have been triggered by the planned resumption of trials of military officers implicated in a wave of officially sanctioned terror during the years of a succession of military dictatorships. A commission appointed by Mr.

Alfonsin published a report in No-vember 1984 that said nearly 9,000 people were arrested by security forces and "disappeared," a cuphemism for presumed executions.

In December 1985, a civilian court convicted nine former military junta members, including for-The state with Sover or Presidents Jorge Videla and the state with Sover or Foberto Viola, of human rights abuses. The civilian court trials against onice resume soon. against other military officials are

Before the military announcement, Noticias Argentinas said a provincial lawmaker and a second civilian were wounded by stray builets in a brief firefight between goverament troops and mutinons soldiers at the rebel-held base,

Before news agencies announced a negotiated end to the four-day uprising, hundreds of Argentine citizens ignored danger and jour-Arthur Har neyed to the rebel depot to shout nous soldiers.

countries. Chinese press coverage of the foreign ministers' meeting in Moscow has been restrained. People's Daily, for instance, carried a short oews article Saturday about the meeting, and the press has scarcely commented on what the oew relationship means. along." Chinese officials are also reticent

about discussing the possibilities, and several declined to be interviewed on the subject. Trade with Moscow has risen

percent of Chinese trade. But that future of Cambodia. share is dwarfed by the more than

Kong, the United States and Japan. bordering the Soviet Union have Security considerations impel been mostly left out of the econom-China toward improving relations ic boom of the last few years. Inbut will also limit the relationship. creasing trade with the Soviet

can increase trade, and we can ex- participation. change experiences about reform, China has long set three condi- from the improvement of relations

cern for the Soviet military threat, come development."

CHINA: Limit Seen on Soviet Link (Continued from page 1)

New York City Prepares

To Face 'Gorby Gridlock'

New York Times Service

Nations this week, have lunch with President Ronald Reagan and

President-elect George Bush, tour a city swathed in Christmas

The tight security that will surround the Soviet president, and the

traffic jams that will swell as streets are blocked off for his 40-car

motorcade, are already giving city officials nightmares of what they are calling "Gorby Gridlock."

"If he goes through Times Square, we expect he might get out of his car to shake hands," a police official said. "ft's a movable riot."

Soviet Mission to the United Nations, where he will stay. On Wednesday morning, he will meet the UN secretary general.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and address the General Assembly. He is to go by special ferry from the Battery, at the southern tip of Manhat-tan, to Governors Island for lunch with the American leaders. In the

Mr. Gorbachev will arrive Tuesday afternoon and be driven to the

glitter, and hopelessly snarl traffic and block shoppers.

NEW YORK --- Mikhail S. Gorbachev will address the United

countries that are ideologically distant --- Chile, Israel and South Korea, for instance — and that bave raw materials, military technology or marketing skills that it needs. The Soviet Union is seen as less useful economically than Western in Chinese universities.

members," a Western diplomat in Beijung said. "There's no molication Deng led it, and there are some indications he had to be brought

now China's fifth-largest trading may have worried that it would also partner, accounting for about 5 have insufficient influence over the There are also domestic factors

Chen Hansheng, foreign editor Union may not matter much for of the World Economic Heraid, an China's overall economy, but it influential Shanghai oewspaper, may give northeastern Heilong-said in a telephone interview, "We jiang Province a greater sense of

but we don't seek to improve rela-tions solely for material reasons." States that it has oothing to fear

support for the Vietnamese occu- Asia and elsewhere," the United pation of Cambodia, China regards States ambassador to China, Winneyed to the rebel depot to shout the conditions as largely met, but stoo Lord, told an audience in San insults and throwrocks at the muti-

evening, there will be a diplomatic reception at the United Nations. On Thursday, Mr. Gorbachev will tour the city. But a spokesman for the Soviet Mission, Yuri P. Chizhak, said the full schedule had oot yet been set and it appeared that at least one of the more highly publicized aspects — a visit to Wall Street — would not happen. Mr. Gorbachev is scheduled to leave for Cuba on Friday morning.

> And yet, for all the constraints, the disputes of three decades seem to be treated in China as history. and new contacts are forged daily. Academic and cultural exchanges are multiplying, trade is running four times its level of a year ago, and Russian-language study is suddenly becoming respectable again

A major reason for Beijing to

improve relations with Moscow is to increase its role in international issues. China was largely left out of rapidly, so that the Soviet Union is the Afghanistan settlement, and

two-thirds of Chinese trade ac- at work, Chinese economists and counted for together hy Hong foreign diplomats say. Provinces

Chinese leaders have gooe out of

tions for a summit meeting: reduc- with Moscow, and American offition of Soviet troops along the bor-der, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the end of Soviet Soviet relations lessen tensioo in

"The impetus for oormalization comes from think tanks, from the Foreign Ministry, and from party Mr. Gorbachev.

ields Hijacken SHUTTLE: ARMS: NATO Plan on Reductions ia Vows Mere Radar-Vision Spy ly limit the oumber of weapons that

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(Continued from page 1)

and the plast of t was seen by the military as a way to help the recently unveiled B-2 Stealth bomber find mobile misin er ant it fant مع المع معد المع المعالي المعا مع المعالية ا مع المعالية ا siles hidden deep inside the Soviet Union. But some critics question whether communication with such satellites would be possible in a 1.0 21 ... 27.25222 ouclear war. ta anta da caragari

Much is known about space radars in general because they were pioneered by civilians, particularly by the National Acronautics and

The section has Space Administration. Sec. Sec. Sec. Experts said the power of the new satellite came from an imaging ------ ****** radar that constantly bounces radio waves off the Earth, in effect providing the satellite with its own built-in illuminator.

منعه وروسید منعید وروسید منعید منعد می منعد وروسید منعید منعد و کارمید و منعید می After an antenna picks up echoes fom these radar beams, the signals are quickly processed by powerful computers on the ground to create the equivalent of photographs.

ALL STANKER STATE These spacecraft were pioneered - ----by civilians in 1978 when NASA Ver- see Street Luthenas launched a Seasat satellite to examine the ocean's surface.

المعلمة المعلم عن المعلم ا معلمة المعلم ا In 1981 a civilian shuttle mission carried aloft a high-performance imaging radar with a 30-foot-long antenna, which accidently uncovered the series of ancient waterways beneath the Sahara desert. Experts put the cost of the radar تمافلاة أيتنا الم satellite at around \$500 million, al-though the computerized ground processing of its images is said to increase the system's overall cost.

Social Aid Chief **Rebuffs Her Staff**

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Social Security Administration has reject-ed a staff proposal that would have would be established for NATO sharply restricted the rights of el- and the Warsaw Pact on tanks, ar-derly and disabled people to appeal tillery and, probably, armored government decisions to deny proop carriers that are outfitted benefits under Social Security, with guns. Medicare and welfare.

lower levels when Dorcas R. Har- rope. dy, commissioner of the agency, cut short the decision-making procedures on Saturday by saying that a draft had "generated inaccurate information and caused undue alarm to the American public."

Made by the agency's office of Shearings and appeals, the proposal quake has hit southern California, would have denied a person's a full causing minor injuries but no sigreview of all issues when appealing nificant damage. A spokesman for an unfavorable ruling. The com- the California Institute of Technolmissioner ruled two days before she ogy said the quake, striking at 3.39 was to appear before the House A.M. Saturday and centering in Ways and Means Committee, Pasadena was felt through most of which planned to question her closely about the proposal.

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cut the oumber by more than 60 on foreign soil. percent. The precise number of East bloc tanks is not known be-

cause NATO experts are not sure bow many are in storage. NATO oatioos have about 22,000 tanks and would have to cut their force by only about 10 per-

Other measures would have an even more dramatic effect on Sovict weapons.

No single country would be allowed to have more than 30 percent of the total weapons in each category held by both military blocs. Thus, if the total number of

tanks permitted in Europe was 40,000, the Soviet Union could have no more than about 12,000. Some American critics say the proposal would require such deep cuts in Soviet weapons that the talks are likely to be difficult and

prolonged. They note that the West is not proposing to limit tactical aircraft, even though Moscow has said reductions in Soviet tanks should be made only in return for Western they tried to prepare, according to concessions on reducing aircraft. a review by the House Armed Ser-American officials said the aims vices Committee's defense policy

of the latest proposal were both military and political. The Western proposal would force major reductions in the Warsaw Pact's main areas of military

advantage, cutting deeply into forces that NATO officials say are well suited for offensive operations and moving many weapons far from the front lines.

In political terms, an administration official said, the proposal would drive a substantial oumber of Soviet "forces of occupation" out of Eastern Europe.

While some important aspects of the new Western position have not been finished, American officials said a consensus had now emerged behind some key elements.

The limits would be set at levels A spokesman said the proposal slightly below the number of weaphad been under consideration at ons that the West now has in Eu-

A "stationing rule" would sharp-

Earthquake in California Reuters

LOS ANGELES - An earthconstruction.

NATO figures, and would have to a nation would be allowed to keep Assuming there were 40,000 tanks in Europe, one stringent ver-sion under consideration would in effect limit the number a nation could have in active units on for-

cign soil to about 4,000. The London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies estimates that there are 10,000 Soviet tanks based in Eastern Europe. Still unsettled are a series of "confidence-building measures," such as allowing one side to inspect some of the other side's stored

equipment, which would be designed to provide early warning of mobilization for a possible attack. Sudden Strike Unlikely A congressional study released Sunday said the Soviet Union was highly unlikely to launch a sudden

military attack on NATO forces in Europe, The Associated Press reported from Washington. The Soviets did oot have enough well-trained forces to mount such a strike and would likely be detected by Western intelligence officials if

GULF: New U.S. Strategy

panel.

(Continued from page 1)

General Crist said. "I can't defeat them but a standoff in that regard is O.K." The oew strategy would apply to either Soviet or Iranian forces, be said, with modifications

depending on who attacked. The general asserted that the new plan would expose Soviet lines of transport to attack by American aircraft. Some officers said it would

take seven Soviet divisions to keep one in combat. But staff officers said that the United States would have to secure its own much longer lines of supply first, requiring an early decision by the president to move forces and supplies. If the Soviet Unioo got there first, it would be next to im-

possible to dislodge its forces, they snid Over the last four years, officers at McDill said, the Central Command has improved its operations io communicatioos, intelligence, transportation, airlifts, sea lifts and

Oo the other hand, the command would have trouble sustaining a large operation because problems in supplying ammunition, fuel and combat medical care. Nor does it bave a headquarters in the Gulf greater Los Angeles and parts of area, even though its presence is San Diego County.

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If These Four Have Committed Treason, So Have I

By Desmond M. Tutu

CAPE TOWN - On Nov. 18, Tom Manthata and three leaders of the United Democratic Front, a coalition of ano-apartheid organizations, were convicted in Pretoria of treason. I was a patron of the UDF in its early years. I was named in the trial as an unindicted co-conspirator, and I followed the evidence as closely as I could. If these four men have committed treason, then I have committed treason and should face charges as well.

In 1984, when I was general secre-tary of the South African Council of Churches, we heard that tension was rising in the black townships of the Vaal Triangle, south of Johannes-burg. The area includes Sharpeville, the place whose name has become synonymous with the killing of black South Africans by police in 1960. In 1984, township residents adopted a nonviolent form of protest by embarking on a boycott of house rents payable to the local anthority. The person I sent to find out what

was happening was Tom Manihata, a senior employee of the council. He was a highly responsible and trusted member of my staff who had the credibility and sensitivity necessary to bring a rational, caiming influence to bear on the situation. He reported back to me and, soon after that,

The writer, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1984, is Anglican archbishop of Cape Town. joined his colleagues on a spiritual retreat for the council staff.

so nicknamed for his soccer skills.

was bent on the downfall of the South African government ... The UDF

While on retreat, we heard that trouble had flared up. When we go on retreat, it is a strict rule that we withdraw temporarily from everyday ac-ovities to have time with God. But I was very concerned at the possibility of violence and mayhem breaking out, I felt the situation to be so serious that I asked Tom to return to the Vaal to see what we could do to help. The result has been that Tom will now be appearing appear in a Pre-tonia courtroom, facing the prospect

decided the law correctly when it up-held the charge of treason. What I do of a heavy sentence for treason. (The maximum for treason is death.) Among those also due to be senknow is that some of the court's language looks to me like an extravagant-ly painted portrayal of what would be tenced are Popo Molefe, Moss Chi-kane and Patrick "Terror" Lekota --normal political processes in a society that was democratic. What I also know is that I have a very high regard for those guilty of treason. If there is The judge convicted the four after finding that "the dominant part" of the UDF leadership acted as the inone person in South Africa for whom I. would unhesitatingly put my head on a block, it is Tom Manthata. ternal wing of the African National Congress, which conducts a political and military struggle against the gov-ernment. He said of the UDF: "It

not the law was properly applied, the effect of this judgment will be to dis-courage people from peaceful opposi-tion on the basis that "we may as well Tom is a person who, after being tortured while in police custody, after spending more than 200 days de-tained without trial, after being in be hanged for a sheep as a lamb."

Vigilance To Thwart Murderers

By A. M. Rosenthal VIENNA — Well, good friend, tell me what truths you have discovered in 40 years of hunting down the murderers of the innocent. Tell me, what message does Simon Wiesenthal have that I can pass along to those who fear that the evil in man that spawned the Nazi killers may one day spill out again? This fear is part of Simon Wiesen-

ne th

thal's life at 80 as it was when he left the gates of a Nazi concentration camp. On the table before him is a book he wrote, listing each day of the year and the pogroms, religious mur-ders and evil edicts against the Jews that were committed that day, back year after year for hundreds of years.

The apartment at 6 Saltzorgasse, the Wiesenthal Documentation Center, is crowded with the files of Nazis he has tracked and those who could not be found. And in one room 3 young woman works at card drawers with names of the organizations that years to be the successors to the Na-zis. For the United States alone, her files list 80 neo-Nazi groups. Simon Wiesenthal has no flash of

comforting revelations to pass on and chase away the dark, no amulets. H.T. conditions that he thinks made the Nazis popular are not limited to any one time past and could come together again: the preaching of hatred, dictatorship, a crisis of war or society, the minority to be used as victims.

He has no convenient solace for us, but he has beliefs that could be useful. Never rest until the murderers are dead or captured, although it takes the hunter's lifetime. Information is de-

fense — so survival requires vigilance. Perhaps most of all he believes in the brotherhood of Nazism's victims — Jews, Poles, Russians, Czechoslo-vales, Gypsies, all — uniting to fight any threat or act of hatred against any one of them. This sounds obvious and bland. But it often puts him in opposition to men of thought like Elie Wiesel who are sensitive to the sufferings of other victims but feel that Jews must guard against "trivialization" of f a Nazi attempt to wipe out Jews and

Judaism entirely — the Holocaust. Later in the day, Mr. Wiesenthal attends a meeting of Jewish and Christian clergymen and academics from Europe and America. It is held a couple of minutes' walk from Stephans-platz. That is where edicts casting Jews out of the life of the country and denying their dignity as human beings were posted by the authorities of this city — on May 12, 1267. The meeting is three days of concentrated attempts to talk through again the doctrine of batted that connects Stephansplatz with Nuremberg and leads back to a Vienna that threw itself into a passion of welcome for Adolf Hitler.

There are no easier answers in the Hofburg meeting room than at the Saltzorgasse apartment. But on the second day, the seminar sponsored by the small band of European intellectuals called the Institute for the Study of Mankind begins to soar above clerical restraints and professorial politesse.

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This seems to be the heart issue: how to replace what Rabbi Marc Tanbaum of New York calls the "cl" ture of contempt" that Christianity wrapped Judaism in for centuries, with what Cardinal Franz König of Vienna pleads for - the common ground of mutual dignity based on the common ground of religion and ethics. But to make that mean more than pieties, the people at the meeting have to ask questions of one another. Several men and women, Catholics and Jews, ask why the Catholic Church did not muster its strength against Hitler. A West German professor asks if people who live under a terrible tyranny have the obligation to risk their lives by opposing it. Eugene Fisher of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops says that certainly those who lay claim to religious or moral leadership do indeed. There is praise for Pope John Paul It's words of support and admiration for Judaism. Professor Michael Wyschograd of New York's City Universit ty says he wishes the pope would speak more of such things when ad-dressing Catholics and not reserve them mainly for speeches to the Jews. Three or four people at the seminar say that Christianity made Judaism synonymous with Satan, dehumanizng the Jews. Rabbi Tannenbaum says the Dutch Reformed Church did the the Sunch Arican blacks. What about genocide today against the Kurds? Why the silence of the world? asks Lord Weidenfeld of Brit-ain. On the last day a Polish priest says that after Auschwitz, we cannot give the semic did assume an ename the the same old answers, we cannot talk about God as we did before. Mr. Wiesenthal and the others listen - each searching out his own meaning. The New York Times

wrestled into place the new political structure by which he intends to promote some degree of democracy and public participasometimes by sheer force of personality, even desperation. Especially as the unrest in the Soviet Union's outlying precincts intention and, at the same time, greater power for the leadership, meaning himself. No two sifies, he must also frequently be propelled by events that he cannot wholly control. people agree on just how this experiment with an indirectly elected legislature and a really imperial presidency will work out in practice, but the fashioning of it underlines Mr. Gorbachey's commitment to hurl his Even though they are theoretically not planning to do much real business, the

meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and George Bush will be an important and decountry into the future. Meanwhile, he is sirable event. Nothing is likely to be more consequential in the coming administration having to cope with nationalist unrest in farthan the play between the new president flung non-Russian parts of the Soviet emand the number one man in Moscow. pire. He also must deal with the intrinsic difficulties of reform and with the pervasive - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Huffing and Puffing

Getting Acquainted

Close to 100 nations assemble in Montreal this week to huff and puff at each other's trade restrictions. Their trade ministers will review the global bargaining on barriers that began two years ago in Urugnay and still has two years to run. While it may appear that they are getting nowhere, the Urugusy round is the broadest and most difficult trade negotiation ever undertaken. As long as the negotiators remain committed to eventual success, a week of threats and posturing won't hurt.

Nations, visit a bit with the old and new

American presidents and, with his wife, take a bite of the Big Apple. Mr. Gorbachev is becoming a familiar figure to Americans. ft is a sign of the normalization and settling in

of great-power relations that he is able to

come to the United States, do some business

and see the sights, all without provoking expectations of a Great Event. Assuming, of

In Moscow last week, Mr. Gorbachev

course, that there are no surprises.

Previous negotiations, all under the um-brella of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, have substantially reduced. tariffs, quotas and other obstructions to trade in manufactured goods. The Uruguay round aims to do more of the same, but also covers farm subsidies and trade in services, such as banking and insurance, and seeks agreement on protecting patents, copy-rights and other "intellectual property."

The United States was the driving force schind broadening the agenda, reflecting Ronald Reagan's commitment to the prin-ciple of trade liberalization. But, while preaching free trade, President Reagan has also contributed to a marked increase in American protectionism. Perversely, this destructive trend may now prod other governments to agree on broader liberalization because they fear the loss of America's relatively open markets.

The focus of this week's thrashing is

taxpayers provide \$200 billion in farm sub-sidies a year, thus artificially subsidizing exports. The United States proposed ending all subsidies in 10 years, but has now relented on a deadline. Getting Congress to stop subsidies would be no less difficult than cracking the resistance in Europe, where the European Community has 11 mil-lion farmers for its politicians to worry about, compared with America's 2.5 million. So far the Europeans flatly refuse to make

likely to be farm subsidies. The world's

a zero-subsidy commitment. Japan is also reluctant. With a small but politically potent farm population, Tokyo wants special allow-ances for "basic foodstuffs" like rice.

Australia and a dozen other food exporters as diverse as Canada, Thailand and Hungary have offered a sensible compromise. Starting with an immediate subsidy freeze, the Australian group proposes cutting subsi-dies by 10 percent a year for two years, then negotiating a plan for further yearly cuts aimed eventually at completely free trade. The ministerial sessions in Montreal will

offer a public glimpse of the Uruguay round's rough-and-tumble at halftime. It is the nature of negotiations not to resolve big issues until the final whistle, which will come in 1990. To date, the negotiators have made good progress in sorting out what the ibig issues are. Montreal can define the framework for solutions.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Takeovers: Yes and No

that the new owners expect to manage it differently and much more profitably. But as the size of these takeovers in

Corporate takeover games increase basi- If the RJR Nabisco deal works out as the corporate takeover games merease basis. If the RJK Namico deal works out as the ness efficiency, according to the theory. The people who have just bought RJR Nabisco for \$25 billion have paid nearly twice as much as the market thought the company was worth a few weeks ago. The difference is over the next few years, that leverage will work the other way, and the buyers' debts will threaten the whole enterprise.

By Pierre Harmel

Nitze: Transition to a More Stable Nuclear World

Mr. Harmel is a former prime minister and foreign minister of Belgium. He wrote this tribute to Paul Nitze, U.S. ambassador at large and special adviser to the president on arms control matters, to coincide with the scheduled presentation to Mr. Nitze today of NATO's Atlantic Award for 1988.

negotiations, he described, with his usual perspi-

lay ahead, at the series of summit meetings be-tween President Ronald Reagan and General Sec-retary Mikhail Gorbachev, In addition to the INF Treaty, a process was set in motion with the aim of achieving a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons and negotiating reductions in conven-

The New York Times.

"preventive detention" for nearly a

year, came out of prison to say to his

tional and short-range nuclear weapons. The stage was set for a constructive dialogue, but how fraught with difficulty this process was to be. In both East and West, internal contradictions nces had to be ironed out. Within the alliance, continuing efforts were needed to achieve and preserve mutual understanding. The going was thus necessarily slow, and en-tailed constant and painstaking work to pin down the slender areas of possible agreement. But this is an art which Paul Nitze practices to perfection. The most notable qualities of this analyst and logician, this redoubtable and ever mobile tactician, are acknowledged by all: imagination, inde-pendence, resolve and unfailing courtesy. Like Jean Momet for European unification, Paul Nitze is, first and foremost, the indispensable policymaker and counselor to governments. He is inclined to fight shy of conspicuous executive roles, preferring to provide the driving force and negotiste solutions. In this capacity, he has carned the admiration of his peers for his contribution to the objectives of the alliance.

Litends in the council: "Let's not be consumed by bitterness." The case has brought South African faw into question in the black community. What is particularly worrying is that the convictions were did not openly and directly advocate violence ... It created a mass organi-zation of intertwined affiliates which could be called into action when the made on the basis of the Romantime was ripe. The expressed purpose of the UDF's propaganda campaign was to politicize the masses by harp-Dutch common law of our country. When Steve Biko's comrades we put on trial in the mid-1970s under what was then called the Terronism ing on their grievances in order to Act, we at least knew that they were mobilize and organize them against the government. Fomenting resentconvicted under a law created by the Nationalist Party to keep itself in pow-er. To have the UDF's opposition to apartheid branded "treason" under ment and hatred against the govern-

ment and its institutions was an inte-gral component thereof." I do not know whether the court common law is altogether more serious. It brings the very concept of law into disrepute among black South Af-ricans more than ever before. I pray that if those on trial are now sentenced to prison, they will be able to appeal and will be released on bail pending further hearings. Whatever happens, I will campaign as I have never campaigned before until they are released. For whether or

creases, the questions about the costs become harder to escape. The current epidemic of acquisitions is generating two kinds of cost. There is the distraction of companies' management from their basic business of producing better goods and services. Unquestionably these raids are a necessary mechanism for replacing management that has grown lazy or stodgy. That is why ngress should not try to restrict them. But it is also true that the fear of raiders exerts a constant pressure on companies to keep their earnings and stock prices up, rather than to make the investments and take the risks that would lead to greater strength in the future. Takeovers force efficiency up, but only in the very short-term sense in which the stock market reckons efficiency. Another kind of cost of these raids is the enormous increase in low-grade debt float-ing around the American financial system.

The regulators have already begun to warn banks to be careful about investing heavily in the high-yield debt -- that is, junk bonds -that this kind of takeover produces in great quantity. Those regulators might usefully go a step further and prohibit any use of federally insured deposits to bay takeover bonds. Otherwise the high tisks in these games get passed right back to the government and the tarpayer. The recent history of the savings and loan industry is an altogether too clear example of what happens next.

Congress might want to consider whether pension funds and insurance companies ought to be allowed to put their money into takeovers. America has been riding a boom for six years. It is not until these highly leveraged, debt-laden companies have been through a recession that anyone will really know whether they are capable of surviving. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Nationalism in a New Guise

The conventional picture is of luxurious, highly cultivated Rome diluting itself, as the Empire spreads outward, into muddy barbarism. But the opposite has often been true. The imperial heartland has often been backward and primitive in all but war-making, while the conquered nations reduced to provinces are culturally advanced. The Austrian-German center of the Haps-

burg Empire was on the whole rural and dless; it was in the Czech lands that stassblowing, textiles and engineering flour-ished. Catalonia and Euzkadi (the Basque country) were old nations with long literary and industrial traditions, both forcibly harnessed to the warrior caste of the barren castilian plateau. Prussia was another back-ward but militarized kingdom. Its Rhineland province had been a wealthy center of European culture. Victorian Scotland was in most ways more advanced than imperial England. The smaller nations-in-waiting have a more sober idea of what sovereignty can

amount to in the 1980s than some of the immemorial nation-states. Quebec sought "sovereignty-association." something less than total separation from Canada. Jim Sälars, victor of the Govan by-election, argues for "Scotland in Europe," a sovereignty im-lted within the European Community. My suspicion is that Estonia's leaders are playing symbolic politics with Moscow, and that their real hope is for wide powers of federal antonomy within the framework of a re-formed and relaxed Soviet Union.

to a world of integrated military pacts and common currencies, the atomized sovereign state no longer convinces. So nationalism's new demand is oot to leave the world but to join it, not to be separate but to be part of something bigger and freer than its old ma-trix. Estonia and Scotland would gladly pay in sovereignty for the right to belong to the international order on something like their own terms - rather than to belong at one remove, through the mediation of Russin or England, the U.S.S.R. or the British state. - Neal Ascherson in The Observer (London).

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were then truly in the depths of the Cold War! A few weeks later, in Washington, Paul Nitze was put in charge of a State Department policy planning group responsible for studying the chances of avoiding nuclear conflict. He became convinced that if the ultimate catastrophe could he averted for 10 years, the prospects of peace in the ensuing decade would be greatly enhanced. He set about looking for possible areas of nego-

BRUSSELS - f recall, in late September 1949, arriving in New York for the conven-ing of the fourth United Nations General Assem-

bly. The day we reached New York, President

Truman announced to the American people that

the Soviet Union now possessed the atomic bomb and would be able, five years hence, to

drop one on the United States. I shall never forget the annious way New Yorkers glanced at

what had suddenly become a hostile sky. We

tiation and, as early as 1959, conceived the idea of nuclear equivalence. When in July 1967 he became deputy secretary of defense, be found himself at the center of the SALT-1 negotiations -- the Strategic Anns Limitation Talks aimed at achieving a nuclear arms freeze and a degree of parity ensuring a nuclear balance. He remained a prime mover in this area until the signing of SALT-I in 1972, and again became involved in the process when President Reagan took office in 1981. When Mr. Nitze was in charge of the INF

DARIS - Mikhail Gorbachev's

I decision to go to New York this week to talk with the outgoing and

incoming U.S. presidents is a power-ful signal of how much he wants to

make sure of continuing improve-ment in Soviet-American relations.

Nations, and stop to see Fidel Castro in Cuba and Margaret Thatcher in

London. A group of senior Soviet officials at an East-West meeting

here this past weekend, organized by the Dutch private Alerdinck Founda-

tion, gave a foretaste of the far-reach-

ing, remarkable things he has to say. But clearly establishing a personal relation with President-elect George

Bush and keeping up the momentum for change in the international arena

are the priorides. There is no more fussing about

"careful preparations" for a summit, disdain about cosmetics, or other con-

ditions. Things have come a long way

since Moscow was sending out hints that the Reagan administration was

too sticky to deal with short of firm,

written agreements and that the Unit-

He will also address the United

of defense and arms reductions. In December 1984 he summed it up in an incisive and prophetic passage: "During the next 10 years, the U.S. objective is a radical reduction in the power of existing and planned offensive nuclear arms, as well as the stabilization of the relationship between offensive and defensive nuclear arms, whether on earth or in space. We are even now looking forward to a period of transition to a more stable world, with greatly reduced levels of nuclear arms and an enhanced ability to deter war based upon an increasing contribution of non-nuclear defenses against nuclear arms. This period of transition could lead to the eventual elimination of all nuclear arms, both offensive and defensive. A world free of nuclear arms is an ultimate objective to which we, the Soviet Union and all other nations can agree." This blueprint was to shed light on the way that

International Herald Tribune

Gorbachev in America Needs to Hear It Straight

By Flora Lewis Vladimir Petrovsky said Mr. Gorbathat he wants to know what to expect. chev would take up a broad series of substantive issues. He cannot suppose

from the United States. Surprising as it seems, his advisers and experts apparently did not give

that the U.S. government is prepared to give concrete answers at this time, but he wants to press his agenda. him a real sense of Western concern with Reykjavik-style sessions. "How East-West relations have entered a could they," an important official new stage. Courtesy and hospitality always matter, but it is vital now that comments now, "when he doesn't hear it from the leaders themselves? He judges from what he hears directly."

U.S. leaders speak with full candor about what the United States seeks Even Mrs. Thatcher, no slouch and its own problems in moving ahead. "Stability and predictability" when it comes to tough, direct talk, is saying publicly that "the Cold War is over" and tending to keep her ifs, ands and buts for allies. It is probably are what Moscow keeps saying it most wants, and that isn't going to come from polite circumlocutions natural that she, West Germany's Hel-mut Kohl, Italy's Ciriaco De Mita, France's François Mitterrand and other government heads Mr. Gorbachev has been seeing want to empha-size the positive in face-to-face meetings. There is a lot at stake and great ion to encourage Mr. Gorba to solve foreign policy conflicts.

If unpleasant things must be said, it is easier to leave them for subordinates to relay to Mr. Gorbachev's subordinates, on the assumption that the mes-sage will reach home. But it isn't neoessarily so, Soviet sources say.

Perhaps the biggest change in East-West relations is that honest talk has become possible at several levels, and that must include the top. It should be seen as a gesture of confidence and good will, not of defiance or accusation. Astonishing things are coming out of Moscow now about "the rule of law," "humanization of society and foreign

policy," "human rights as essential to security" and "no use of force outside Soviet borders without debate" in the newly revitalized parliament. These heady words were pronounced

by Vadim Zagladin at the Alerdinck meeting, and will probably come from Mr. Gorbachev in New York. Some in the East worry that they are too seduc-

tive a challenge, likely to create a eu-phoric impulse among Western publics that would endanger prudent defense. That is a mingy, demeaning assessment of our democracies, in my view.

The answer should not be rebuttal or narrow-eyed charges of propagan-da, but a resounding: "Welcome, if true. It's the best thing that could happen to you, and good for us, too, if you achieve it." With that should be an exposition of how we judge, what makes us wary, what we still need to know. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush should assume that Mr. Gorbachev really wants to know what America thinks, and they should tell it straight. The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Advice for Pope

ROME - A secret communication is said to have been addressed by the French Government to the Vatican, advising the Pope to leave Italy in case of certain eventualities, and offering Leo XIII any assistance in the event of his deciding to go to France. The eventualities alluded to, it is sup-

posed, refer to the rupture of relations between France and Italy.

1913: Reichstag Uproar

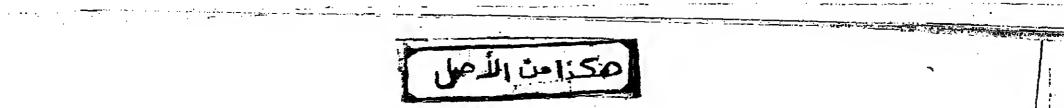
BERLIN - Amid such uproar that at one time he was obliged to stop speaking. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancel-lor, continued his reply in the Reichstag to-day [Dec. 4] regarding the incidents between military and civil authorities in Alsace-Lorraine, A general discussion of the governmental system [took place], and charges were made that side by side with the

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ment ready to back the military against the civil authorities. The Imperial Chancellor denied the existence of any such Government, but declared that the situation was a serious one, as it "threatened to place an abyss between the army and the nation."

1938: Loyalty to France

PARIS - Huge organized demonstrations of loyalty to France took place in Corsica and Tunis yesterday [Dec. 4] in protest against Italian claims to these territories. These manifestations received the official approval of the French government approval of the French government through a telegram addressed to the organizers of the Consican demonstra-tion by the French Minister of Fre Navy. Tunisia became a French pro-tectorate May 12, 1881. Savoy and Nice were coded to Emperor Napo-leon III of France May 24, 1860, as a result of his aid in freeing Italy from Austrian domination. On May 15. Austrian domination. On May 15, constitutional Government of the Empire there existed another Govern-to France by the Republic of Genoa.



There was evidence at last spring's Moscow summit that Mr. Gorba-chev still did not realize the intensity of the shock wave that his Reykjavik

encounter with Mr. Reagan sent through the West. It is the Soviet way to go for grand proclamations of good intentions, and it is hard for many in Moscow to understand why that undermines credibility and stirs a backlash of suspicion. That must be explained at the top.

ed States was too "unpredictable." Mr. Gorbachev is in a hurry now. without recrimination but taking at face value Mr. Gorbachev's word

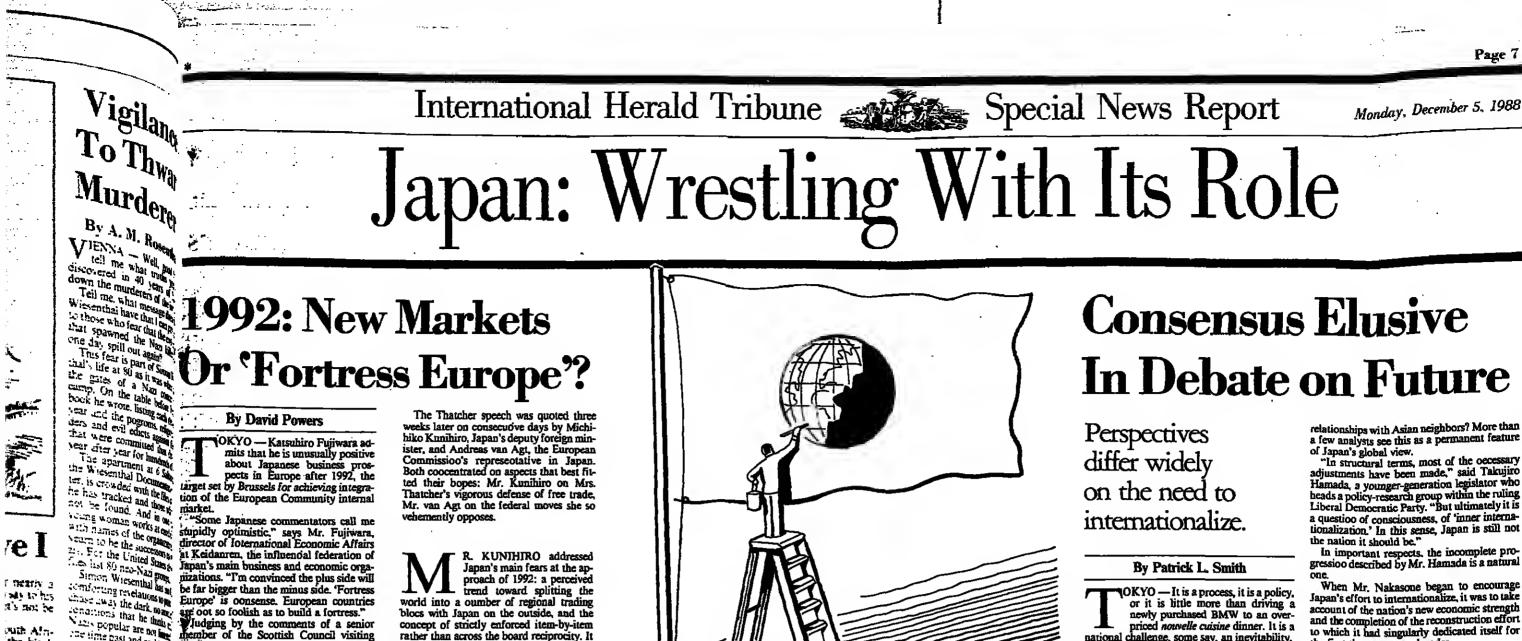
and visionary generalities.

In an unusual pre-departure press conference, Deputy Foreign Minister Bush Isn't Ready to Do Serious Business

M IKHAII. Gorbachev is in a hurry, but President-elect George Bush has to avoid rushing. The new administration has heavy work to do before it can begin to talk about major deals with the Soviet Union.

It must establish a partnership with Congress to deal with the budget deficit, which in turn will condition the new president's influence with Europe and Japan. It has to forge a consensus within the executive branch and Congress on the main lines of foreign policy. It needs to begin overdue consultations with NATO on a post-INF strategy to deal with conventional arms control, which will be shaped in part by change at the Pentagon. It must devise a different strategy to deal with regional crises, especially Central America. In short, it needs to hammer out an allied consensus on the full range of East-West issues. The Gorbachev and Bush timetables are fundamentally out of sync. The

American side is not ready to do serious business with the Soviets. - Alexander M. Haig Jr. commenting in The New York Times.



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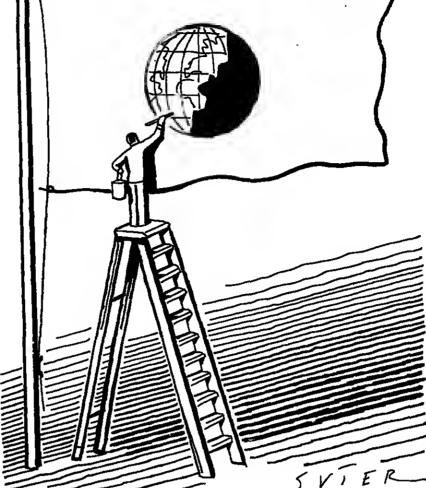
the brotherhood of Nabah ism in Europe, has certainly angered many Jew, Poles, Russes (, of London's European partners and rein--as Gypan all - min, forced the feeling that Charles or Gauge -as forced at a land, was right all along when he opposed Brit-trees them. This sources and sentry into the EC. forced the feeling that Charles de Gaulle

concept of strictly enforced item-by-item rather than across the board reciprocity. It is oot only Europe 1992 that Japan is wor-ried about. The U.S.-Canadian free trade pact is seen as part of the same trend.

Both Japan and the EC share the view that the United States is becoming more protectionist in its atotude, tackling issues unilaterally or bilaterally, rather than taking the global view that they think is more befitting of the world's largest economy. These are pressures that Mr. Kunihiro says must be tackled tacifully but firmly, otherwise international trade could be

placed in real danger. He warned that 1992 might provoke responses from the United

Continued on page 11



Manufactured Imports Become a Political Priority

By Paul Maidment

OKYO - There are two big trade creditors in the developed world: Japan and West Germany. Few com-plain loadly about West Germany's the le of the arr surpluses, but Japan is reviled for being a relentless export machine,

A big difference between the two is that West Germany also imports a lot of other - - MALDE countries' manufactures. Japan, for a developed country, still does not. So West Germa-ny's markets look open to foreign goods; Ja-

have become a political priority for the Japaoese government.

As recently as 1985, manufactured goods still accounted for less than one-third of Japan's import bill. That share has now risen to oearly one-half, having taken a quantum leap in 1986 to 44 percent from 31 percent the previous year.

In the first half of this year, manufactured imports were worth \$44.1 billion out of a total import bill of \$91.8 billion. That represented a 49.5 percent increase on the same period a year earlier. 1987's increase for the full year was 25 percent on 1986's figure, although 1986's trade figures are distorted by large amounts of gold imported for the minting of commemorative coins, which counted as manufactured goods.

But sharp though the rise in the ratio for manufactured goods has been in both devaluing dollars and volume terms, and despite the fact that it is oow at its highest in modern times, it is still below the ratios for West Germany, Britain and the United States. For all three countries, manufactured imports account for around three-quarters of all imports,

The true gap is probably wider. Japan uses a laxer definition of a manufactured import than the standard one used by the General Agree-ment on Tariffs and Trade; Japan counts many

semi-manufactures and some re-exports as manufactured goods,

Despite the quibbles over definitions, the underlying trend is clear, however. One reasoo for the increase in manufactured goods' share of Japan's import bill is that falling oil and other commodity prices and determined energy conservation have reduced raw materials' share, But market liberalization, government encouragement of foreign procurement, strong domesoc consumption, the strength of the yeo and structural economic change are beginning, at last, to have an effect, too.

Since 1981, there have been countless gov-Continued on page 10

In Debate on Future

Perspectives differ widely on the need to internationalize.

By Patrick L. Smith

OKYO — It is a process, it is a policy. or it is little more than driving a newly purchased BMW to an overpriced nouvelle cuisine dinner. It is a national challenge, some say, an inevitability. Ask six Japanese what is meant by "internatiooalization" and you are likely to get six different perspectives and as many degrees of enthusiasm. The word has near-universal currency these days, but, on oo other issue con-fronting this nation's 122 million citizens does there seem to be less consensus.

Nonetheless, no other issue touches as many aspects of Japan's complex and fast-evolving way of life.

What is internationalization? Broadly defined, it is not less than the reinvention of the national ethos through the modernization of its laws, social codes, global relationships and internal values.

There are any number of ways by which progress can be measured since former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone placed this concept squarely before the nation in the early 1980s. Trade issues have been solved, greater responsibilities in the fields of diplomacy and foreign aid have been accepted and new initiatives advanced in the areas of global debt and economic manager

But even those officials who most readily enumerate these successes acknowledge that it is too soon to answer the more difficult questions affirmatively: Is internationalization genuinely taking hold in Japan, can it finally work here, and what is oeeded to advance it further?

Conspicuous manifestations of xenophobia. chief among them far-from-idiosyncratic instances of racism, continue to emerge periodically. Will Japan outgrow the sense of inferiority it still feels when facing West and the correspooding sense of superiority it brings to relationships with Asian neighbors? More than a few analysts see this as a permanent feature

of Japan's global view. "In structural terms, most of the oecessary adjustments have been made," said Takujiro Hamada, a younger-generation legislator who heads a policy-research group within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. "But ultimately it is a questioo of consciousness, of 'inner internationalization.' In this sense, Japan is still not the nation it should be."

In important respects, the incomplete pro-gressioo described by Mr. Hamada is a natural

When Mr. Nakasone began to encourage Japan's effort to internationalize, it was to take account of the nation's new economic strength and the completion of the reconstruction effort to which it had singularly dedicated itself for

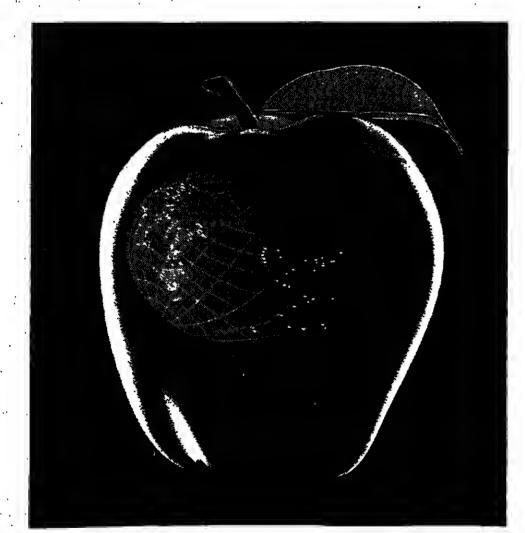
the first three postwar decades. In its initial phase, at least, this was indeed a matter of policy adjustment and political ini-tiaove. The issues debated among finance ministers and other senior bureaucrats were the yen's value, the Japanese aid budget and defense burden-sharing, not the consumptioo habits or political awareness of ordinary Japa-

There is still oo national consensus as to Japan's proper defense posture, its place as a global aid donor or the role of the yen as an international currency. But progress on these and other issues is evident, partly in response to new policy initiatives and partly because of expected responses to changed economic conditions.

Reflecting the higher value of the yen, for instance, almost 4 percent of Japanese manu-facturing capacity is now located abroad, an increase of roughly a third over the past three years. As an international corporate citizen, apan still compares unfavorably with the United States or West Germany, which pro-duce about 18 percent of manufacturing output overseas.

But there are clear exceptions: 20 percent of Japan's consumer electronics output has left the country; in the auto and office equipment industries, the figure is roughly 12 percent. Equally important, Japanese industry is belat-edly beginning to shed an addiction to market share more typical among Third World manu-facturers in favor of a oew effort to maximize value-added profit in lower-volume sectors. There are still crucial tests in the economic

Continued on page 11



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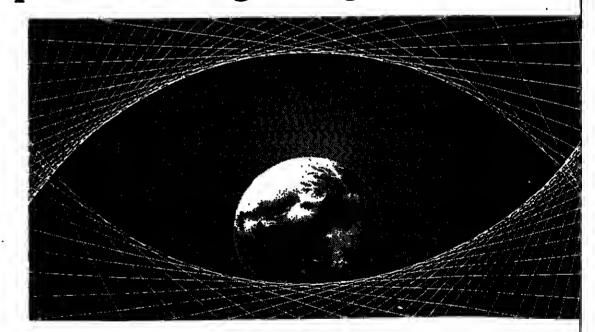
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Defense Technology Revitalizing Aerospace

Attempts to Build Up Aircraft Industry Make Difficult Headway

By Andrew Horvat

Page 8

OKYO --- Late last month All Nippon Airways, Japan's largest air carrier, made a decision unthinkable just a few years ago. Just as an international consortium with heavy Japanese participa-tion is readying a new kind of jet engine, ANA opted for an engine made by a venture in which there are no Japanese partners.

ANA's choice was front-page news in a country where the revitalization of the aircraft industry, destroyed in World War II, is seen as a national mission by many bureaucrats. "An engine backed by the Japanese government will not fly in Japanese skies," ooted the Asabi, a respected national daily.

The engine ANA chose for its proposed 20plane fleet of 150-passenger A320 Airbuses is the French-American General Electric FM5615. The loser was the V2500, made by the Swiss-based International Aero Engine Company, a consortium which included Japan's Ishikawajima-Harima Industries, two other Japanese companies as well as Rolls-Royce, Pratt and Whitney and firms from West Germany and Italy.

ANA's decision to stick with GE, which

supplies jets for much of the ANA fleet, underscored the difficulties that Japanese bureaucrats have had in applying to aircraft the formula by which Japan became a world leader in such industries as steel, automobiles and semiconductors.

In all three examples, the Ministry of Inter-national Trade and Industry oversaw a process by which superior foreign technology was made available to Japanese manufacturers, imports were kept out, and nationalistic consumers were relied upon to "buy Japanese."

At present, Japan supplies 98 percent of its own steel, the same ratio of its cars and just slightly less of its semiconductors. Japanese exports in the above three fields have made huge inroads in world markets. Aircraft manufacturing, however, has resisted MITT's success formula. It and acrospace are the two fields in which economic realities have forced Japanese officials to practice what they preach --- "internationalization," or kokusaika.

In spite of a 20-year effort to build a "pure Japanese" commercial jet, Japan relies entirely on imports. Moreover, the YS-11, the one attempt to build a Japanese commercial plane, proved to be a financial disaster. Production was halted after little more than 170 of the jetprops were built.

But MITI did not abandon its plans to create a strong domestic aircraft industry. Aerospace has recently been designated a key industry, just as semiconductors were nearly 20 years ago. In spite of the failure of the YS-11, a MITI brainchild, bureaucrats came up with the YX, a "pure Japanese" jet transport. But after years of internal discussions, the idea was

unhappy with the outcome of the YX. Originally, MITI officials had hoped for a much larger Japanese participation - as high

as 50 percent - which would have allowed for a greater number of Japanese engineers to take part and hence more transfer of know-how from Boeing to Japan. The YXX plan, known abroad as the Boeing

The domestic market is not large enough to justify the huge development costs of a new airplane.

transformed into a three-way venture with Boeing and Aeroitalia. The result was the Boeing 767, of which

about 17 percent of the airframe is made by three Japanese companies, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy and Fuji, which makes Subaru cars.

MITI bureaucrats are reported to have been

7J7, has also come as a let-down for the Japanese. Although Japanese participation has been increased to 25 percent and about 250 Japanese engineers are expected to be involved, Boeing is reported to be having second thoughts about what the plane ought to look

Although the 7J7's engine is efficient enough

to guarantee lower operating costs, per unit price is reported to be high and carriers have so far shown little interest.

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To many Japanese, the absence of a "pure Japanese" plane is a source of concern. Earlier this year, when a YS-11 slipped off the runway at a provincial airport and dipped its nose into the sea, Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara made an emotional appeal for backing to replace the aging turbo-props with another Japanese-built plane.

While MITI has plans for a quiet, 75-seater jet on the drawing boards, dubbed the YS-X, critics have warned that the project can expect to encounter even more turbulence than the YS-11.

Unlike in steel, cars or semiconductors, the domestic market is not large enough to justify the huge development costs of a new airplane. Japan by itself accounts for a mere 6 percent of the world market for aircraft.

The rosiest estimates predict that no more than 150 YS-Xs could be sold in Japan. If Japanese makers join forces with other Asian aircraft manufacturers - in China or Indonesia - the move will probably lead to resentment from Europe and the United States where manufacturers already have equivalent planes

stricter I Fail to Ste which they have tried to sell in Japan without success. Britain's BAo-146, the exact size of the VS-X is a case in point

In parallel to MITT's interest in amount design has been an effort to localize know how in engine production. The V2500 received MI TT's blessings because the international amount ture offered the chance for Japanese method. obtain technology from Rolls-Royce and Frat and Whitney, in return for easy sales to Japanese carriers.

By Liss Martineau

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nese carriers. As recently as last year, U.S. Commerce Department officials voiced concern with the V2500 project, which they saw as an attempt target Pratt and Whitney. The large lapance participation - the three Japanese partsen accounted for the largest single grouping is what sent off alarms in Washington. But, if the ANA decision to ignore MITT

but, if the Alve uccased or genere safing priorities in localizing jet engine technology is any guide, the Japanese government may face increasing pressure from domestic carriers to abandon costly funding of national goals for aircraft manufacture and to permit a grate volume of imports.

ANDREW HORVAT is the Tokyo correspon dent of The Independent.

'Burden-Sharing' Reconsidered

By Daniel Sneider

OKYO - The demand that Japan contribute more for Western security needs has become a persistent theme in U.S.-Japanese defense relations. Japanese officials are now bracing for the new American administration to again press, with congressional arging, for further "burden-

The arms negotiator, John G. Tower, a candidate to be the next U.S. defense secretary, said shortly after the election that he expected President-elect George Bush to call on Ameri-ca's allies, in particular Japan, to bear a greater share of the defense burden.

On this issue, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said before the November election: We have no illusion it will be easier under a Republican administration. That's something we have to address anyway.

But from both sides of the Pacific, people are questioning what "burden-sharing" really means. Is it simply a question of how big the defense budget is? Or is it more important what the money is spent on? Can Japan con-tribute more in other ways, such as developing technology?

Until oow, burden-sharing has meant noth-ing more complicated than Japan spending more money on defense. But Japanese defense spending has been increasing at a steady rate. The total amount, oow around \$30 billion, already is in the same range as major West European nations such as Britain and France. If Japan expends significantly more, some critics worry, it will threaten to become an offensive military power in the region.

Those who prefer a more limited Japanese military role urge that Japan's wealth be direct-

that are of strategic importance to the West. Increasingly, U.S. defense officials and analysts are pointing to a new arena where Japan can do its share for joint security — defense technology. With the U.S. defense budget re-coding, the idea that Japan can contribute by jointly developing new weapons systems or by providing technology to improve existing ones.

ed into foreign aid for developing countries

has a growing attractiveness. "It's too expensive for us both to go down the road and develop the same products," Robert McCormick, the deputy undersecretary of defense for industrial and international programs, said recently.

So far, the fruits of this effort at collabora-tion have been minimal. A 1983 agreement making the United States an exception to a long-standing ban on the export of defense technology has resulted in only two minor transfers of shipbuilding methods.

In an effort to push the program along, defense officials from both countries agreed this fall to begin joint basic research on some new weapons systems, including missile guidance systems.

The real test of technology cooperation, , however, has just begun. During this past year, Japan has entered two crucial defense cooperation efforts with the United States - the Strategic Defense Initiative and the new fighter aircraft, the FSX.

In November, the Defense Department awarded \$3 million contracts to two combined U.S. and Japanese defense industry groups to study anti-missile defense systems for the Western Pacific region. The project is part of the SDI program,

In June, the two governments agreed in principle to cooperate on the FSX, which will be based on the design of the General Dynam-ics F-16 fighter but which will incorporate Japanese-developed technological innovations. The formal agreement was signed on Nov. 29 and an agreement between the main companies involved, General Dynamics Corp. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., will follow.

The negotiations on the FSX project have been tough. The Americans sought a substan-tial share of the work on the plane and a guarantee that Japanese technologies would be available for use in the United States. The Japanese want as much work done at home as possible — they originally wanted to have a domestically designed and built aircraft — and to protect their technological innovations from commercial exploitation.

The agreement provides, in principle, for a U.S. work share of 35 percent to 45 percent and for transfer of all improvements and new technology. However, negotiations on the amount of work to be done by each side have not been completed

U.S. defense officials see possible gains from Japanese materials technology and electronics. But U.S. aerospace and defense firms remain skeptical about how much Japan will really contribute.

"Fifteen or 20 years ago, U.S. industry was all excited about cooperation with the Europeans," commented Jay Browne, a defense execu-tive who heads the U.S. Aviation Industry Association in Japan. "Some of that has happened but oot to the extent envisioned at the time. There is some cautious long-term optimism [about Japan]. FSX is going to be the first true test of this cooperation era.'



arms exports. Still, the Japanese defense industry has grown in sophistication and is increasingly able to turn out home-grown products.

meant that Japan's prowess in civilian technology could be, and increasingly was, applied to defense. "Dual-use technologies" were more and more on the Pentagon's shopping list.

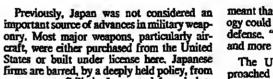
The U.S. Department of Defense approached the Japanese government in 1981 about creating a new avenue for transfer of military technology from Japan. At the time, "everybody wondered why the U.S. wanted Japanese military technology ... because we considered the U.S. level higher," recalled Hiroo Kinoshita, who headed the Japan Defense Agency's negotiations on this issue.

Under the 1983 defense technology pact, Japan also agreed to encourage private firms to transfer such defense-related technologies.

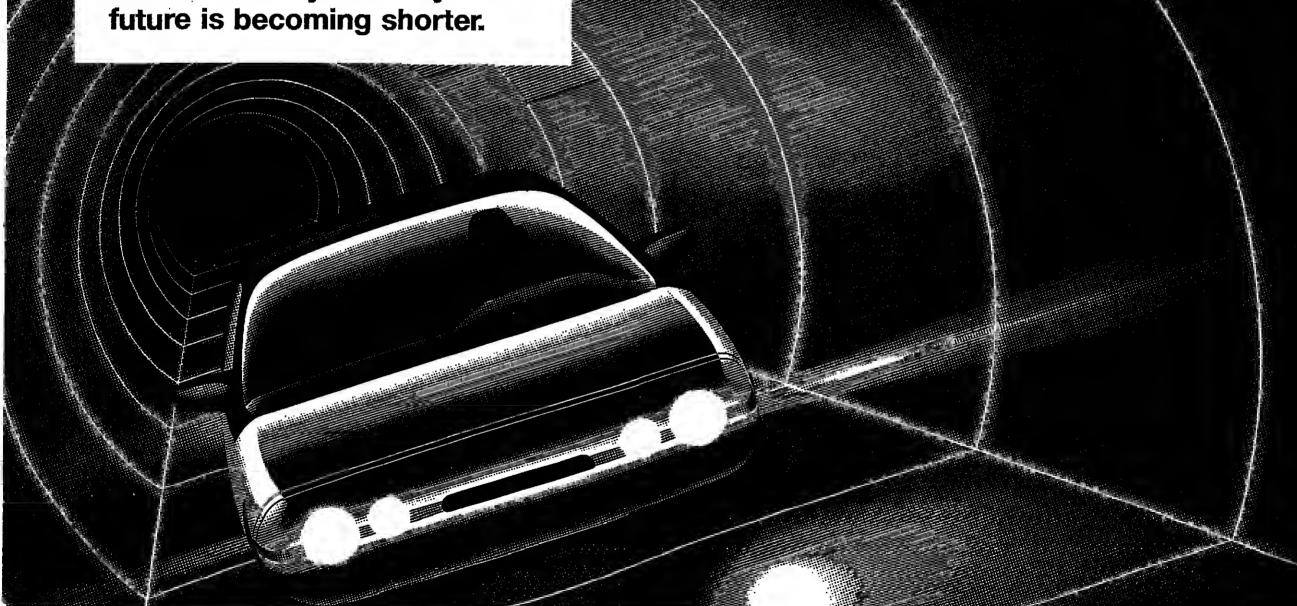
"Now the attitude of Japanese companies, as in the case of SDI or FSX, is not so rehe tant," Mr. Kinoshita said, "Their intentions can be openly discussed in Japanese society without any negative effect."

DANIEL SNEIDER is the Tokyo correspon dent of The Christian Science Monitor and of Defense News. χ.

Our innovations for the automobile industry: the way to the



By the late 1970s, Pentagon officials began to look more closely at what Japan might have to offer. The increasing content of high tech-oology, such as microelectronics in weapons,



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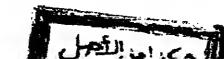
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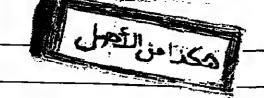
The EC's agriculture represen-aire in Tokyo, Albrecht Roth-the agriculture all sinners the it comes to subsidies, with the analysis represented in the and a comes to subsidies, with promise exception of Australia in New Zealand, but Japan is by it de most heavily protected. It Rothacher cites the OECD much, how mas the producer statisty equivalent or PSE which the ato account both border protoco and straight subsidier Potention and straigh: subsidies, ad emissis them as a proper-

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damichi Yamamoto of the em Ministry's Economic Af-a Bureau says: "Market forces and he les to market forces and be let to play a larger role, but we also contend - and this is Ported by all governments in se Group of Seven and the Second that noneconomic fac-ing are of importance in agricul-factorias an economic activity. The worry is that whole commu-The nony is that whole communight vanish if cheap im-s nake agriculture unprofit-k han sh. griculture unprofitthe question constantly laked, and increasingly inand price for wheat eight hee and nine times for

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Immigration International Relations Agriculture

*Stricter Laws **Fail to Stem Illegal Entries**

By Lisa Martineau

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OKYO — Japan wili not admit it, but it now needs the foreign workers which it is trying so desperately to keep out, especially the unskilled ones.

Employers are increasingly breaking the law and hiring illegal workers. In a recent survey of small and medium-sized indus-tries in Tokyo, 60 percent of the companies asked said that they needed to hire foreign workers to fill the jobs that young Japanese no longer want.

But the more the problem of unskilled labor shortages grows, the tighter the government shuts the door to those willing to do it: Asia's poor and unemployed. Japan has no official immi-

grants Forebears of the 700,000 or so

Korean and Chinese residents were brought to Japan under du-ress from former colonies during the Pacific War to man the mines and factories. The fact that they are still classi-

fied as foreigners, right down to their fingerprint-hearing alien card, is indicative of the government's thinking on non-Japanese: that they are potential troublemakers

The 100,000 other foreign residents are transient business people, diplomats, entertainers, jouralists, students, dependents and others who can show just cause for being temporarily in Japan. In a native labor force of 60 million, only 60,000 foreigners

the number of illegal workers vary. The Justice Ministry reckons that there are 70,000, whereas the Labor Ministry puts the figure closer to 150,000. Most come from Paki-stan, Bangladesh, China, Thailand and the Philippines.

hold work permits. Estimates for

The surprise is that the figures are not higher. A month of under-paid work in Japan can keep a poor Asian family alive for a year. A Filipina maid can earn in a week in Tokyo what it takes a doctor a month to earn in Manila.

In the first half of this year, 7,100 illegal workers were caught and sent home - up 24 percent over the same period in 1987. For the first time, male illegal workers outoumbered women by almost

two to one. Most of these new male illegals came from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Over 90 percent of the 17,000-plus Bangladeshis and Pakistanis who came to Japan last year arrived as tourists. Although the au-thorities caught fewer than 1,350 working illegally, and a further 2,600 m the first nine months of this year, they think many more found tobs.

The government's action was swift. From next January, the reciprocal agreements with Bangladesh and Pakistan, which had exempted tonrists from visa

requirements, will be scrapped. It's better to make entry more

difficult," a Justice Ministry spokesman said, "than to have to turn away people from the air-

Almost twice as many people. 2,650, were refused entry in the in many cases are a conduit for illegal labor from abroad; sponfirst half of this year than for all of sors now need to have more mon-1987. In the summer, 15 people a ey, and from next year schools will day, mostly Asian, were being turned back at Tokyo's Narita be required to teach 30 hours a week instead of 20.

An unemployed man applying for a job in Tokyo.

The more unskilled labor is in demand, the tighter the government shuts the door.

Airport because immigration officers suspected that they were coming in to work.

ened up rules governing appli-cants for language schools, which

For the others who come in as tourists, working in Japan is going

nese employers caught hiring illegal workers will face hesvy fines.

told the governors of prefectures and the beads of 36 construction groups not to hire illegal workers. Next year, the ministry warns, those companies continuing to employ illegals will be barred from bidding and contraction of the public contractions of the public sectors of the public bidding and contracting for public-works projects.

who applied were turned down for an extension. This year, the figure is likely to be higher.

Much ado about nothing? The

Tokyo Steps Up Pace As Foreign Aid Donor

By Roger Buckley

OKYO — Japan is about to chalk up yet another gold medal to add to its growing international collection. Senior officials in Tokyo are confidently predicting that their nation will shortly overtake the United States as the world's No. 1 provider of foreign aid. For Japan, the West and the developing world, this

is welcome news and an example of the cooperative shifts taking place in Japan's external relations. Recent information released here by Japan's For-eign Ministry on Official Development Assistance (ODA) boast: that there has been "spectacular growth" since last year. It admits, however, that part of this improvement is the consequence of the ven's appreciation against the dollar, and it acknowledges that "international expectations of Japan's assistance are growing" and that more still needs to be done to Steart Frank ha disarm the overseas critics. Many in the West persist in viewing Japanese foreign aid as little more than a euphemism for massive export promotion by Japan

Western pressure and increased receptivity in Tokyo to statements on the need for Japan to assume greater international responsibilities are achieving esults. Government statistics suggest that Japan's ODA of \$7,454 hillion in 1987 was a substantial improvement over the previous year in both dollar and ven terms.

By the end of fiscal 1989, Japan will have leapfrogged over the United States to take its new crown as top of the aid league. This should demonstrate even to the cynics that Japan is capable of delivering on its promises. It can only assist Prime Minister Noburo Takeshita in his future dealings with other Westero leaders and dispel the lingering image at home that Mr. Takeshita would prove a pushover when it came to summit diplomacy.

His record to date after 12 months in the post suggests that provided he sticks to his hriefing papers. he can hold his own without undue difficulty. Mr. Takeshita is starting to fulfill the pledge he made at this year's Toronto advanced nations summit to double Japan's aid total to more than \$50 hillion between fiscal 1988 and fiscal 1992. Yet change of this magnitude will not be easy, and there remain several domestic hurdles that still have to be cleared.

Expectations of Japan in light of the presidential election victory of George Bush may further increase. Japanese press commentators have emphasized that foreign aid is now seen in Washington as an important component in the evolving U.S.-Japan relation-

Mr. Takeshita has already stated that the way forward for the two Pacific allies is "by sharing responsibility in a global perspective." Informed sources in Tokyo assume that the Bush administration will urge Japan to boost strategie aid to pro-Western regimes in the Asian-Pacific region, citing assistance to the Aquino government in the Philippines as an important example,

It is likely that regional "burden sharing" will increasingly devolve to Japan and that more Asian states will look to Tokyo rather than Washington for foreign aid and financial packages. Japan is already the principal aid donor to 25 countries in Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

The next questions on the aid agenda are con-

cerned not only with quantitative but also with quali-tative improvement of Japan's aid structure. Coher-ent policies and assurances that funds raised will be used effectively are required if the present public approval of aid is to be maintained in the future.

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Misgivings over the misappropriation of funds allocated to the Philippines during the Marcos era have not been put to rest. Opinion surveys conducted in October last year by the Japanese prime minister's office suggested that earlier positive views of foreign

aid may be leveling off. The youth of Japan still react favorably to the concept of foreign aid but the government's present

In fiscal '89, Japan will surpass the U.S. as top provider.

priority on Asia is meeting with less approval as the lapanese "discover" Africa.

Among those who continue to regard Japanese aid in a favorable light, the major reasons cited are the contributions that Tokyo can make to global stability, the need for humanitarian assistance to the Third World and Japan's international duty as a surplus nation to consider other nations. A loose but generally positive political and social consensus appears to exist within Japan on which an improved aid structure could be constructed.

The need to establish new aid goals was admitted by the Foreign Ministry in October when it recog-nized that parts of Japan's current aid programs had had east had gaps.

The Foreign Ministry, the leading bureaucratic aid actor in a bureaucratic state, suggested that higher priority should be accorded to the poorest African states and that greater attention ought to be placed on environmental issues as urged recently by former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita. He wants financial projects in timber-producing countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia to be more

rigorously scrutinized and would like to see an end to e wasteful Japanese practice of providing disposable chopsticks in each and every restaurant and snack bar throughout the nation.

Much still needs to be done to galvanize the forces of the Japanese state and private industry over for-eign aid, but the contrast between the timidity of a decade ago and the current scale of expenditure deserves qualified approval.

Future improvements can only lead to a wider international role for Japan as part of its increasing self-confidence in foreign affairs. There can be no retreat now to the bunker mentality. ODA has already played its part in destroying the remnants of Japanese isolationism.

ROGER BUCKLEY is Associate Professor of Political Science at the International Christian University in Tokyo. He is anthor of 'Occupation Diplomacy: Britoin, the United States and Japan, 1945-1952' (Cambridge University Press, 1982), and 'Japan Today' (Cambridge University Press, 1985).

OKYO - First it was tobacco, then beef and oranges. Now Japanese farmers are bracing

CONTRACTOR STATE eign rice. It is a battle that Profes-11. ar (22.)

themselves for yet another onslaught, this time on the boliest of bolies - rice. The United States is hammering at the door, insisting that Japan should allow in at least some for-

sor Kenji Horiguchi, an economist at the Tokyo University of Agriculture, says could prove to be the Japanese farmers' last stand.

States plans to do about its waiver system, which exempts 13 agricul-tural items from normal GATT regulations. If Japan's restrictions on rice are to go, so should the waivers. Japan is also highly criti-cal of the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy.

One of the greatest ironies about the debate over Japanese agriculture is that it is the least efficient who are likely to survive any major removal of restrictions on agricultural imports. Small farms and mechanization enable Isnanese

U.S. Puts Pressure on Tokyo To Import Rice From Abroad stitnencies, but even that is chang-

ing. It is estimated that only one farmer in five has someone willing to take over when be becomes too old to work the fields. That eventually should not only shift the power of the rural vote, but also release vast tracts of land for real farmers to get on with the job.

David Powers

The government has also tight-

to become more difficult too. From the end of this year, Japa-

The Construction Ministry has

Usually, a working visa lasts for a year. In 1987, 600 of the people

Japanese do not think so; they point to Britain's racial unrest and West Germany's problems with guest workers as reasons to keep immigrant labor out.

many Japanese have of themselves and their society as "unique and different

Japan's refusal to import labor upsets its poorer neighbors, which in turn encourages anti-Japanese sentiment in the very region where Japan says its future interests lie. Some Japanese realize that sooner or later Japan will have to do something abont foreign workers other than shut them out. At least it needs to be seen to be doing something. Half a dozen ministerial committees are looking into

what, if anything, must be done, as are business groups. The Labor Ministry and Nikkeiren, the employer's federation, are looking at proposing some-thing on the lines of the Swiss system: a fixed quota of foreign workers, agreed with each coun-

try, on two-year nonrenewahle contracts. The Japanese employer would be granted the license, not the worker, and the worker would not be allowed to bring in his or her

family, nor stay once the license had expired. Human rights activists here say that that sounds like the way black workers are treated in South Afri-

And the Justice Ministry, which opposes all foreign workers on "security grounds" and considers them a threat to "Japan's homogeneity," has also become a champion of human rights, calling the proposal unconstitutional because discriminates between native and foreign workers.

LISA MARTINEAU is Tokyo Another reason is the sense correspondent for The Guardian.

"The feeling is that if nice goes, the government will have lost its will to ensure the survival of Japanese agriculture," he says. "Farmers may just give up and leave. everything to imports."

The reason Japan's farmers are so thoroughly uncompetitive in international terms is that most farms are too small to be viable entities on their own. Few have grown in size since land redistribution immediately after World War II allowed farmers to retain no more land than they could tend themselves unaided. The average is about one hectare (2.47 acres).

Japanese farmers are also probably the most heavily subsidized in the world, although Mr. Horiguchi insists Japan's subsidies are nonaggressive, since they are designed -to protect food supplies at home rather than to help farmers export. He accuses the United States and the European Community of being particularly aggressive.

The EC's agriculture represen-tative in Tokyo, Albrecht Roth-acher, says: "We're all sinners-when it comes to subsidies, with the possible exception of Australia and New Zealand, but Japan is by far the most heavily protected." Mr. Rothscher cites the OECD formula, known as the producer subsidy equivalent, or PSE, which takes into account both border protection and straight subsidies, and expresses them as a proportion of overall costs.

N 1985, the average PSE for all farm products was 66.7 percent in Japan, 39.7 per-cent in the EC and 26.1 percent in the United States. Bad weather the following year pushed the figures up to 75.2 for Japan, 49.3 for the EC and 35.4 for the

Tadamichi Yamamoto of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Af-fairs Bureau says: "Market forces should be let to play a larger role, but we also contend — and this is supported by all governments in the Group of Seven and the OECD - that noneconomic factors are of importance in agriculture. Agriculture does not only function as an economic activity." The worry is that whole communities might vanish if cheap imports make agriculture unprofitable. But the question constantly being asked, and increasingly inside Japan itself, is why should Japanese consumers pay six times the world price for wheat, eight times for nice and nine times for

sugar? Mr. Yamamoto says that Japan

Spirit of Innov

pan, but we are ready to talk." The sort of talking he wants to bear in return at the mid-term re-

is prepared to reappraise its subsi-dy system, but sees no reason to go it alone. "It's a hard issue for Ja-

view of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Uruguay Round in December is what the United

tend their fields as a part-time hobby at the weekends, gaining their main income from other SOUTCES

IKO Yamanaka runs a typical part-time farm in Saitama prefecture, an bour's commuting distance from Tokyo. She handles all the work herself on the family's 1.2 hectares growing rice and vege-tables, with her husband taking a few days off work as a heating engineer at planting and harvest time. Although she complains about the 10 percent reduction in rice subsidies over the last two years, one thing Mrs. Yamanaka is determined not to do is give in to government urgings to sell or rent her fields to full-time farmers.

Such reluctance prevents Japan achieving the economies of scale possible in Europe and North America. Even professionals like Ryoichi lura, who now controls 22 hectares in Niigata prefecture, has to travel across seven different municipalities to reach all his fields. He enjoys the scenery, but it is hardly a recipe for efficiency.

Japan does not have the open expanses of land to set up cattle ranches, but it does have the money to huy them elsewhere. In July, less than three months after Japan agreed to start lifting quotas on foreign beef, Nippon Meat Pack-ers paid an estimated \$9 million for 5,000 hectares of grazing land on the Darling Downs in Queens, land, Australia. The cattle and farm hands will be local, but the animals will be reared to Japanese standards --- and under Japanese management.

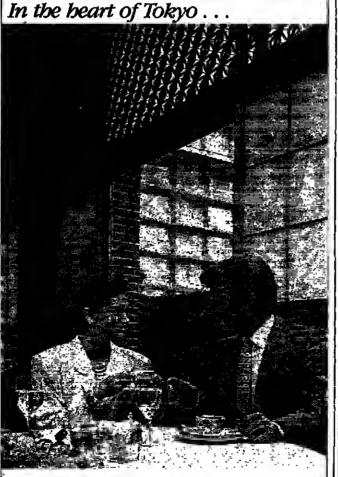
Officials in the Food Agency admit that Japanese farmers are unlikely ever to cut their costs by more than half. If subsidies and quotas are to go, their best policy for survival will lie in better mar-

keting strategies. Potato farmers in Hokkaido no longer sell their crops to food pro-

cessors for little return; instead they make their own potato chips and turn in a big profit. Shigeki Nomoto earns \$80,000 a year from his tiny orange grove on the island of Shikoku by producing several different varieties of citrus on the same tree through skilled grafting techniques. They mature at different seasons, so he has a year-round

Wakako Hironaka, an opposition member of parliament, believes that the government underestimates the resilience of Japanese farmers. Japanese workers have survived the changes brought about by the rise in the strength of the yen. Farmers should be able to adapt in the

same way, she says. Officials are moving toward that position at no more than a snail's pace. They, of course, are fully aware that the government's main support lies in the rural con-



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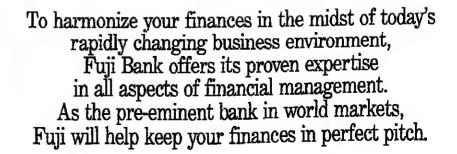
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Imports: **A** Political **Priority**

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Continued from page 7

ernment packages to promote imports. Japan has been convinced by its trade partners into lowering or pulling down tariff barriers and removing import quotas that viofate GATT rules on virtually evrything except coal and some farm products.

The government says Japan's average tariff rate on imports is how lower than those of the European Community and the United States, and that it is cutting or abolishing remaining ones. Diseriminatory quotas on foods such as beef and citrus fruit and discriminatory taxes on imported alcohol are going.

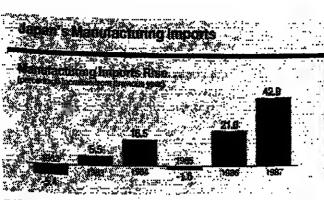
Official procurement of foreign goods has been stepped up, though the total was worth only 54 billion yen (\$446 million) last year. This has been topped up by a 139billion-yen procurement program announced in May 1987 as part of the government's most receot emergency measures to improve access to Japanese markets in order to defuse trade friction over the country's export surplus. Two-shirds of this extra money is being spent in the United States on big-ticket items such as aircraft and helicopters. Most of the remaining third has gone to Europe for precision mach inery.

The government has also told private companies to increase their foreign procurement. Despite Japanese companies' reluc-tance to upset long-term relation-ships with their suppliers, this appeal is falling on more respon-sive cars now that the strength of the yea is finally starting to make imports cheaper

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Companies have felt the benefit of lower yen import prices earlier than consumers. Though it was as plong ago as September 1985 that the major industrial countries agreed at the Plaza Hotel in New York to devalue the dollar, it is tonly now that prices of foreign goods in the shops are starting to

Import prices for raw materials, intermediate goods and final goods are at around 30 percent, 75 percent and 80 percent of their pre-Plaza levels, but the domestic wholesale price index has only fallen 10 percent and consumer prices have been flat-to-rising slightly. The many layers of the manufacturing and distribution system between customs post and



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subishi cars. Toshiba, Hitachi and shop shelf have absorbed much of the windfall benefit of the high Mitsubishi are importing color-television sets they make in Ameryen for industry. Although since 1985, imports of

consumer goods have grown twice as fast as imports of capital goods. • Developmental imports, where Japanese firms commission Japan is still hard going for all would-be importers. Technical producers in developing countries to make goods for the Japanese standards and certification procemarket using Japanese machinery, dures remain a hurdle, if a lower technology and expertise. The one than before. Neither does growth of developmental imports price alone sell a good in Japan. Quality and after-sales service is one reason that manufactures from East and Southeast Asia matter, too. Breaking the existing have shown above-average growth long-term relationships between over the past 18 months.

Andy Subbation (International Herald Tribune

supplier and customer is difficult. For NICS products such as wholesale distribution, these portable radios, electric fans, black-and-white televisioo sets are often cemented by long-term credit terms. and calculators, imports take at The distribution system is an least half the market, according to enduring hindrance to importers. the Ministry of International It is labyrinthine. It tends to re-Trade and Industry. Stores selling only imported household applistrict the flow of foreign goods to

the bigger stores in the bigger cit-ies. It inflates prices. Its inefficienances, food and clothing from the NICS have started to sprout in cies have been tolerated because of Japan. Prices are 30 to 50 percent its social role in providing jobs. cheaper than those for made-in-The rise in manufactured im-Japan goods. But for industrial goods, which

ports is also creating new distribu-tion channels, notably for: make the big dent in oational · Direct imports. Several large trade figures, market penetration is still far lower. The innate suspistores groups will now arrange international mail-order catalogue cion is that foreigners can never sales for their customers. The post quite match a Japanese supplier office plans a similar service. for quality, reliability, delivery or

· Parallel imports from third service. As an engineer at an aircountries, particularly of cars and craft works said when asked if his alcoholic drink. These get round firm bought many foreign masole agency agreements that have chine tools, "We are educated to been notorious in jacking up the buy Japanese." That attitude is prices of foreign goods. being changed, but only slowly. • Reverse imports of goods

made in Japanese factories overseas such as Ohio-made Honda PAUL MAIDMENT is The Econ-Accord and Australian-made Mitomist bureau chief in Tokyo.

Foreigneers Struggele to their show to be an ender which they have special expertise, such as the set management, at which Japanese firms in Japanes to their show to so the block. So have and the swaps and financial transfer to their set in markets that is the medlers in most industries that its difficut which Japanese firms and second structures of their set in markets that are new to Japanese firms and second structures of the swaps and financial transfer to the swaps and financis transfer t

have a chance to compete on even terms. Getting licenses is no longer the main

problem, In most financial businesses in Japan oow, virtually any qualified foreigner who wants in is admitted on the same terms as any Japanese house.

In some businesses, foreign firms have an advantage. Foreign commercial banks, for example, are allowed into the securities business through 50 percent-owned subsidiaries. Japanese commercial banks are kept out by Article 65 of the Securities and Exchange Law, Japan's equivalent of the U.S. Glass-Steagall Act, which separates commercial and investment banking. But access to a market is a different

matter from making money in it. There will always be some business for foreign firms servicing investment into Japan, but the real market is in servicing Japanese clients because that is where the money is.

Most foreign financial houses, whether banks, securities houses or investment management firms, find themselves to be small fish in a very big pond in Tokyo, however big they are at home. They cannot hope to compete against the domestic giants in re-tail financial services, such as commercial banking or stockbroking, which require extensive branch oetworks or in capital-markets services to institutional investors that require a deep capital base or an extensive range of Japanese company clients. Where they can compete is in businesses

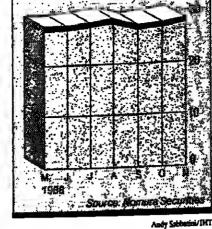
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The great hope for many foreign firms is the pension-fund management business, once the duopoly of the trust banks and life insurance companies is broken. It is just the sort of high-skill, low-capital requirement business in which foreign firms can thrive.

It is not impossible to compete head on with the biggest Japanese firms, but it must be done selectively and with a strong commitment. The fifth-largest capitalized securities company in Tokyo is Salomon Brothers, which injected more than \$300 million of capital into its Tokyo-based Asian subsidiary in 1987. A firm needs a deep pocket if it is to be able to hold the inventories of stock and bonds necessary to service Japanese institutional investors.

Undeniably, Salomon's is a force in the dollar and yen government-bond markets in Tokyo. But it is an exception rather than a rule. It is also an exception in the amount of money it makes. It is the only financial firm among the top 80 most profitable foreign firms in Japan in all businesses. It ranks a

more than respectable 26th. In the year to September 1987, Salomon's accounted for three-fifths of the trading profit reported by all the 37 foreign firms licensed to deal in securities. That still amounted to only 11.1 billion yen (\$91.2 million) among them. Japan's fixed commissions on stock trades was a lifeline for them, providing 110.7 billion yea out of total combined revenues of 133.7 billion



yen. Only 17 of the 37 reported a pretax profit. For the first half of the current year only eight of the 43 firms now licensed reported a profit.

One caveat to the figures is that for tax reasons foreign securities companies want to book as much of their Tokyo profit as possible outside Japan. The Japanese tax authorities are clamping down on this. However, with Tokyo's sky-high rents to pay for offices and expatriate staff's homes, there are plenty of costs (overheads totaled 116 billion yen in the year to September 1987) to keep down the potential tax liability of Tokyo branches.

The Ministry of Finance was so worried that some foreigners might pull out of To-

· · · · · ·

The cost of membership is still daunting A firm needs up to \$2 million for fees and associated start-up costs. Its salesmen have to sell a lot of stocks to get that back in the savings resulting from not having to pay a member a one-third cut of the com for executing a trade.

There are now 22 foreigners among the 115 members of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The unsuccessful candidates last time round, most notably Barclays de Zoete Wedd, James Capel and Chase Securities, still have their hats in the ring. It is also likely that the exchange will have to make room for French-owned firms, such as Aleranders, Laiog & Cruickshank, when France's own financial markets are opened in 1990 and Japanese brokers can join the Paris bourse.

By the standards of the foreign securities companies, the foreign banks in Japan are having a hard time, though by their own modest standards, they have had a good year. The 81 foreign banks made a com-bined pretax profit of 61.4 billion year in the year to March 1988, compared with 32,3 billion year (for 79 banks) a year earlier, according to Peat Marwick Minato, the local arm of the international accountancy group.

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By Christine Chan

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U.S. Car Makers Fighting to Defend Own Territory

By Roger Schreffler

OKYO - "We have met the enemy and he is us." The famous line from the cartoon strip "Pogo" could well serve as the epitaph for the U.S. automobile industry if it fails to defend its home market against the Japanese in the coming

two to three years. Already, the battle lines are drawn — in Michigan, Ohio, California, and elsewhere throughout North America - and most signs point to an industry shakeout in the early 1990s, when overcapacity expected to reach 3 million

For America's big car makers, which long have attributed the Japanese auto industry's success to essentially cultural characteristics and unfair market practices, often ignoring obvious manage-ment and technical skills, they finally will be given a chance to prove themselves right — or WTODS

"U.S. automakers have not moved aggressively enough to eliminate their disadvantages," as-serted Tony Moyer, an industry analyst for SBC1 Securitles in Tokyo. "Their efforts appear to be limited and somewhat half-hearted." Clearly, that has not been the case with the Japanese.

Their combined investment in North American assembly plants is close to \$6 billion, and that does oot include engine and component production. Twelve plants, including joint venture facilities with the big three U.S. producers, are eduled to be in operation by mid-1991, with planned produc-tion capacity of 2.5 million vehi-cles, or roughly one-fourth of total capacity in the United States and

Canada. Since November 1982, when the first Accord rolled off Honda Mo-

tor Co.'s Ohio assembly line, Honda has been joined by seven other makers, including Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Mazda Motor Corp.

Initially, these projects were planned to bring key components from Japan, including most high-er-valued parts such as engines, transmissions and electronic gadgets and control devices. That has changed. A combination of political and long-term strategic considerations has forced makers to rethink the entire issue of parts procurement and most now are committed to purchasing upward of 70 percent of their materials

and components locally. Questions of international division of labor aside, the U.S. components industry simply was too weak to deliver as recently as three years ago, All but the largest Japanese suppliers - companies like Nippondenso Co., Aisin Seiki Co. and Calsonic Inc. - were wary of

the financial and political risks involved with investing literally tens of millions of dollars in offshore production

There now are more than 300 Japanese auto suppliers in the market, through subsidiaries, joint ventures and buyouts.

Increasingly, General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrys-ler Corp., the U.S. big three, are becoming dependent on these companies. Last year, Nippon-denso sold a reported \$350 million worth of components to the three makers, up from \$60 million in 1983

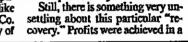
no immediate cause for alarm. At of the past three years. **ROGER SCHREFFLER** is the

settling about this particular "recovery." Profits were achieved in a

sales were held down artificially by export quotas. Last year's limit was 2.3 million units. Not only have the Japanese had to deal with

quotas, but since April 1980 they have had to pay a 25 percent faith oo all light trucks entering the United States. The big question now is whether the U.S. companies have used their grace period effectively to rebuild the industry's foundation.

Although seven years have passed As for the big three, they have since export restraints were introduced, it remains unclear if U.S. least on the surface, GM, Ford car makers can compete head on and Chrysler all seem to be on against the Japanese, even in solid ground, having registered re-North America. cord or near-record profits in each







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For most political analysis, lastnees toward a more inter-Autored Japan are likely to only when the nation begins And evolution toward a more and individualistic society. only through this process. analysis assert, that such as as the current import the BMWs and all the the symbols of status and amount to more icial fashions.

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Tourism 🔳 World Views

With Prodding, **More Japanese Travel** Abroad

Japan to expand their investment By Anne G. Pepper

OKYO - In the antumn of 1987, as Japan's trade surplus with the rest of the world hovered near \$80 billion, the Japanese govern-ment announced a plan aimed at virtually doubling the oumber of

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overseas travelers from the fiscal 1986 level of 5.5 million to 10

million by the end of 1991. The Ten Million Project, as it was called by the Ministry of Transport, was intended not only to offset some of the trade surplus by increasing Japan's deficit in invisibles, but also to encourage the country's notoriously worka-holic labor force to take more va-cation. Additionally, as more peo-ple traveled abroad, the pace of Japan's much-vaunted goal of "internatiooalization" would be quickened.

taren arren arrena arrena arrena Measures taken by the govern-ment to promote the Ten Million Carlos and a second sec Project include providing assis-tance to developing nations for tourism development, cooperating with foreign governments unable to maintain tourist promotion offices in Japan, allowing more char-ter flights to take off for overseas destinations from regional air-ports, fosteriog school trips

At about the same time that the Teo Million Project was announced, the government raised the amount of merchandise that Japanese travelers can bring home tax free from 100,000 yen to 200,000 yen (\$225 to \$1,650).

Many people both in and out of the Japanese travel industry believe that the oumber of Japanese going overseas would have reached 10 million by 1991 regard-less of what the government did. "I think the 10 million figure

will be reached in three or four years, oot five," said Koji Goto of Hankyu Express International, "barring the breakout again of war in the Middle East, or something of that scale."

The regional director of the Asia/Pacific Office of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, Fritz Schmitz, said, "The 10 million is a drop in the bucket compared with the real potential. We think there's easily 50 million Japanese who can afford a trip to the U.S. these days."

With the Ten Million Project barely into its second year, the number of Japanese traveliog overseas during 1988 is moving toward eight million. Io the first abroad and encouraging travel six months of this year, nearly four and tourism-related businesses in million Japanese went abroad, a



Japanese tourists in Europe visiting Mont Blanc.

28 percent increase over the first six months of 1987. However, they represented only a small portion of the overall population of 122 million. Io 1987,

only 5.6 percent of Japan's populatioo took a trip overseas, com-pared with 34.7 percent of the West Germans, 44.6 percent of the British, 18.2 percent of the French, and 16.3 percent of Americans. Over 80 percent of the Japanese who left the country in 1987 traveled for pleasure rather than for husiness, and among pleasure travelers the fastest growing seg-

ment was womeo, especially young women The price of imported goods in Japan has oot declined proportionately with the yen's rise, and savvy shoppers are quickly realiz-

long way to go before it equals the ing the bargains that can be found overseas. Two favorite destinadeficit piled op by the peripatetic West Germans: \$15.77 billion in tions are the duty-free ports of Hong Kong and Singapore. 1987. (West Germany also has a

huge trade surplus.) Although Japanese are spend-The preference for short vacaing an increasing amount of montions means a preference for closer destinations, and this has been a ey overseas, it is difficult to assess how much of that amount actually cause for concern within the Eurooffsets the trade surplus. Compean travel industry. A report commissioned by the European Travel Commission last July critiplaints are often heard that Japanese tourists fly largely on Japaoese-owned airlines, stay io cizes the Japanese government for Japanese-owned hotels and shop not having done more — in line with the Ten Million Project — to in Japanese-owned stores.

Japan's international tourism promote longer vacations. deficit in 1987 was \$8.66 billion, up from \$5.77 billion the year be-fore, and the 1988 figure is projected to represent another sub-

ANNE G. PEPPER, a journalist based in Tokyo, is a columnist for stantial increase. But while the tourism deficit is growing, it has a the Japan Times.

1992: New Opportunities? they cannot afford protectionism state for Wales, assured the Japa-

rope" is a myth.

Continued from page 7

tober. "If necessary, we'll take States, but the message was clear France to the European Court to - do not cut out Japan at the gain access for them." same time. The Japanese government says it will regard the whole question of

Japan sees Britain as a strong potential ally as the integrated market approaches. Already there are more than 80 Japanese owned factories in Britain, a presence seen by some Europeans, particilarly the French, as a Trojan Horse in the community. "But you invited us there for exactly that purpose," says Mr. Fujiwara of Keidanren. He echoes the views of many Japanese businessmen who are enthralled at the prospect of access to the buge market that an integrated EC represents, if they

can get it. One of the biggest areas of con-tention is automobiles. France is already refusing to accept Nissan cars built in the northeast of England as British-made, and counts them as part of the 3 percent quota it has set for Japanese cars. Although Britain welcomes Jap-

ancse investment as part of its strategy to reduce unemployment, many Europeans regard Japanese factories as "screwdriver assembly plants" using cheaper local labor simply to assemble components imported from Japan. Europe's answer has been to insist on a high level of local procurement, and it has had no besitation in using anti-dumping legislation against companies that refuse to adhere to the threshold of 40 percent local parts.

Nissan's British-made cars now contain roughly 70 percent of local parts, and the aim is 80 percent or more. "We regard them as British cars," Wyn Roberts, minister of ation of that trade is so high that

They also try to brush off Japanese fears about vague talk of reciprocity" by pointing out that nese when he visited Tokyo in Octhe whole concept of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is based on reciprocity and mutual advantage. There will be no going back, they say, on agreements al-ready reached. cars after 1992 as a test case of the

Page 11

constant assurances being put out by EC officials that "Fortress Euready reached. Europe 1992, however, will cov-er large areas, such as financial Michael Lake, the EC's chief

services and government procure-ment, which fall outside the scope

of any international agreements.

Japanese banks and securities

companies, for instance, are able

to offer services in London that

they are barred from offering in

Tokyo. Deputy Foreign Minister Kumihiro says: "Different legal and social systems exist for many

justifiable reasons in different

countries. To withdraw a benefit

each time the other country can-

not reciprocate, would diminish

the scope for free trade very seri-

ously.

Tokyo fears the world may split into blocs that leave Japan outside.

spokesman in Tokyo, says the community is not in the business of passing such tests. Japan exports 1.1 million cars a year to the EC, while trade in the opposite direction is fewer than 100,000 vehicles.

He admits that some quantitative restrictions on Japanese cars will remain, to give European manufacturers time to reorganize. "However, it does nobody any good at all to judge 1992 by one sector," says Mr. Lake. "It's like trying to judge the health of an elephant by the state of one of its kneecaps.

EC officials say the community accounts for 20 percent of world trade, and the stake of all 12 EC

DAVID POWERS is a radio reporter for the British Broadcasting Corp. in Tokyo.

'Internationalization,' a Reality and a Myth

By Christine Chapman

VKYO - At an urban development conference here, three foreign experts were invited to speak, to give the meeting an international flair. Their speeches were applauded loudly.

But during the coffee break a special room was set aside for the foreigners so the Japanese could avoid them and the embarrassment of an uncomfortable session.

The Japanese emphasis on "internationalization," almost a national motto for end-of-the-century good will, goes only so far. To the obliging citizen it means saving money for trips abroad and buying foreign goods while traveling, studying English conversation, going to ethnic restaurants and listening to foreigners in concert halls or at the lectern.

It does not include a desire for increased foreign news coverage in newspapers and television broadcasts or for government flexibility in opening Japan to the thousands of Southeast Asians who want to study and work bere. "A sense of belonging to the world is very limited here." said Shnichi Kato, Japan's itinerant academic and constant

critic, during an interview on the country's infatuation with "internationalization," or kokusaika.

The outspoken Mr. Kato has admitted that he keeps himself "on the margin of Japanese society." Some Japaoese consider him "the moral conscience of Japan," others a maverick.

His opinions are sought after at bome and abroad, where he lectures on Japanese culture in universities from Mexico City to Moscow. His focus includes Japan's enduring ecocomic success story and the confidence the Japanese have gained from it.

Calling "sustained economic power" Japan's real internationalization, Mr. Kato lists its characteristics: worldwide trade, the licensing to developing countries of industrial technology, the emergence of the yen as an

'A sense of belonging to the world is very limited here.

inside the company. He has oot developed the habt of communicating with anyone outside the group, including his own wife. She's an outsider, and foreigners are extreme outsiders."

Another peculiarity of Japan's international behavior is its preference for the West and Westerners, specifically for the United States. "Internationalization" and "American-

ization" are almost synonymous. "International" is a cuphenism for "American," Mr. Kato agreed. "An example is *eikaiwa*, English conversation. What counts is to talk in English. Korean and Chinese are not so international," he said. : Universities offer multiple English classes in conversa-

tion, linguistics and literature, but very few courses in Korean, the language of Japan's nearest foreign neighbor. A deeper perversion of the idea of "internationalization" is the reverse side of that label; nationalism, or neonationalism as Mr. Kato calls it, is the result of Japan's pride in its strong economy. "It's a reaction to the loss of

pride in its strong economy. "It's a reaction to the loss of confidence in the postwar years. Once everything Japanese was bad, now everything is good because of the GNP." According to Mr. Kato; "GNP nationalism" is widely spread, but it has "not crystallized as coherent ideology." "It's a diffused feeling," he insisted. "As such, it's not dangerous, but the process is going on steadily. This nation-alism is based on self-confidence that comes from interna-



"Most people who talk about it don't know what they mean. But internationalization is both a reality and a fashion," said Mr. Kato, 68, the author of several books on Japanese culture. "Internationalization of the economy is the reality, and the media have made the idea fashionable. although 90 percent of the content of newspapers and television is concerned with Japan. If it doesn't affect

Japan, papers and TV ignore foreign ocws. The Japanese mentality is not internationalized, but insular, a closed community mentality as in the corporations. The employee is concerned with what's going on

international currency, industrial investments abroad and joint ventures in Japan, the opening of the financial market to foreign banks and foreign investment bere, the Japanese never be maintained." purchase of foreign stocks and bonds.

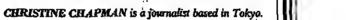
This economie internationalization seems to imply an increase in social contacts, but Mr. Kato believes that a

to the rest of the world.

"I never felt the constitution

f-confidence that c tionalization of the Japanese economy. It is doomed to be self-contradictory."

Historically and politically, there is another drawback to Japan's new nationalism. According to Article 9 of the postwar constitution, Japan renounced war and claimed 'land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will



Perspectives Differ on the Need to Globalize

Continued from page 7

sphere: Recent rises in overseas sales, for instance, suggest that a fundamental shift away from export-led growth has not yet taken place. Equally, the highly emo-tional response to recent U.S. demands for access to the Japanese rice market seem no different than they would have been a decade

ago. For many economists, the economic challenges of internationalization are crystallized in the nation's continuing trade surplus. This year it is expected to drop only marginally from the \$94 billion reported for the fiscal year to last March 31. Yet, there is little apparent awareness ontside the bureaucracy that for the international community the trade-ad-justment process is the most central measure of Japan's willingness to assume genuine global citizen-

To me the internationalization issue means developing a more realistic idea of what we are doing in the world," said Akio Mikuni, a prominent business consultant in Tokyo. "Any scientific analysis would show that we have to cut the trade surplus drastically. But most forecasts still assume a chronic surphis over many years, perhaps at slightly lower levels. We're just oot there yet."

For most political analysts, lasting advances toward a more internationalized Japan are likely to come only when the nation begins a broad evolution toward a more diverse and individualistic society. It is only through this process, these analysts assert, that such phenomena as the current import binge — the BMWs and all the other new symbols of status and wealth -- will amount to more than superficial fashions.

Across the board, the core issue is coming down to politics. Ultimately, the challenge is the recon-struction of the political system to make it more responsive to demographic changes and the new power of urban consumers. At the moment the ruling party stands to lose too much, for instance, in an effort to reapportion seats in the Diet, Japan's parliament, where rural constituencies enjoy voting power of up to three times that of urban areas. More fundamentally, there is an

emerging view that the long-avoid-ed question of constitutional revision must ultimately be opened if Japan is to behave as a sovereign nation. In general, this ootion re-mains discredited, since it is supported only by ultra-rightists and neomilitarists, from whom propo-nents of the "peace constitution," which severely limits Japan's defense commitments, claim to be protecting the nation and the

world. was an area that needed to be But until this issue is addressed, discussed in the years after the war," Mr. Hamada, the ruling parcan Japan decisively break the ty legislator, acknowledged in an interview. "But in the future it is postwar mold and assume its proper place in the world? The argument is simply this: Vague something that will have to be debated more clearly." Prime Minister Noboru Takenotions of Japan as an unarmed world peacemaker only serve to deflect serious debate about Jashita has revealed the strengths and weaknesses of Japan's interpan's past, sustain a deep sense of irresponsibility among the Japanationalization effort more clearly

nese and prevent the nation from than most political analysts antici-accepting the risks naturally assoaccepting the risks naturally associated with new obligations. ago. His record in solving key political and economic issues -farm In this sense, Mr. Nakasone was at least partly misunderstood imports, tax reform and others -is admirable by any measure. But among his western counterparts. In essence, Japan's greatest coohis traditional methods have only temporary internationalist stood underscored the extent to which for the reinterpretatioo of nation-Japan today is still a matter of plus alist impulses in forms acceptable ça change, phis c'est la même chose. Mr. Takeshita's greatest tri-

umph, the recently passed legislation that will modernize the national tax system, is an important part of the internationalization process, since it will eventually encourage greater domestie coosumption. But in pushing it through the Diet, the prime minister ironically demonstrated that democracy in Japan remains severely limited when put to a test.

Many social analysts hang

hopes for the inner internationalization of Japan on generational change. But others argue that changes in the Japanese system changes that are largely political - will be required if substance is to be given to the appearance of change that a younger generation offers

"Japan's cosmopolitanism is still very superficial," said Yoshikazu Sakamoto, a respected political scientist in Tokyo. "We can talk about a oew breed of Japaoese, but many of our young would revert to traditional values if a crisis were to arise."

PATRICK L. SMITH is the International Herald Tribune's bureau chief in Tokyo.



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Revamping Education II Investing in Paintings

For the Returnees, **Elite School Bridges** The Curriculum Gaps

By Dana Lewis

OKYO — In a spartan office on the campus of Tokyo's Komaba High School, Tsuneaki Obtaka plots educational revolution.

The veteran educator described plans for Tokyo's first public high school dedicated to providing continuing international education for a unique class of Japanese students kikoku shijo, or returnees to Japan after years of living abroad. The modernistic buildings include a computer room and multiple language labs.

The new principal also displayed a natty pair of blue blazers, the uniforms of Tokyo Metropolitan International High School, scheduled to open in April.

The blazers are an improvement on the spartan black jackets and drab pinafores worn by most of Japanese public school students. But Mr. Ohtaka's new charges may still be less than

The vaunted school system has proven insular and inflexible.

pleased. To many returning students, uniforms are symbolic of a rigid school system that, far from welcoming them home, ostracizes and punishes them for being different. At a time when Japan is being forced to go international, its vaunted school system has proven insular and inflexible.

"How to teach returnee children," said Mr. Obtaka, "is the No. 1 problem facing Japanese education today.

The problem is big and still growing. The march of Japanese companies into world mar-kets has prompted a mini-exodus of business-men with school-age children. According to the Ministry of Education, 41,155 Japanese children were attending school abroad at the end of 1986, up from 35,663 only five years before. Moreover, only 40 percent were attending the 82 Japanese schools that have been built abroad, while 20 percent had no access to supplemental Japanese schooling at all.

But the real problems begin when the children, an estimated 10,000 every year, come bome. Rather than being prized for their fluent foreign language skills and familiarity with different cultures, returnees are often ignored

and, at worst, discriminated against by teachers and peers.

"My teachers told me I had big problems but they didn't do anything to help me," recalls Hiroyuki Hata, who enrolled in a regular Japanese junior high school after five years in Philadelphia. "Whenever there was some kind of problem they would blame me and say it was ecause I felt things like an American

Compounding the problem is Japan's competitive educational system. With admission to good schools considered a ticket to future oh security, Japanese schools have developed elaborate entrance exams that all but screen out children educated in foreign schools with different curriculums. Until recently, even schools willing to accept returnees required that they meet the same entrance standards as

children brought up in Japan. Fearful of having their children cut off from Japan's new affluence, education-conscious Japanese parents often go to extremes to keep them from falling behind. Many children, especially high school boys approaching their all-important university exams, are left behind in dormitories or with relatives when families go overseas. Recently, Show Women's University announced plans to tutor students living abroad via facsimile machines. And Japan's ubiquitous cram schools, dedicated to prepping students for entrance exams, have opened branches in London and New York.

Lasting change, however, will have to come at home. The new International High School is an example of the progress that is being made. Returning students need only to provide transcripts of their foreign grades and an essay written in the language of their choice to be considered for admission. A radically re-vamped curriculum has been tailored to capitalize on the strengths and correct the weaknesses of returning students.

Regular public schools are also getting into the act. In line with guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education in October, increasing numbers of them have agreed to accept returnce students and, in some cases, case entrance procedures.

Even more promising are signs that returnces are receiving a friendlier welcome from Japanese society. Yumi Hattori, a senior at International Christian University's special high school for returnees in suburban Tokyo, was nervous about returning to Japan's strict schools after five years of living near New York City. But she found that her fears of being ostracized by old friends were ground-

less. "I still don't like to show off my English around them because I don't want to burt their feelings," said Miss Hattori, "but now they ask me to help them with their English homework, and they say they envy me because I've been to. New York.

Japanese companies, too, are helping ease the stigma against returnees. "The taboo is



Students wear local costumes at a Japanese school in Alsace.

gone," said Tetsuhide Kokido, deputy general manager in Mitsui Bank's Human Resources Division. Until 1984, Mitsui did not hire Japanese students educated at foreign universities. Now it sends recruiters abroad each year in search of them.

"They bring a different sense of culture and a broad-minded perspective to Mitsui,' said Mr. Kokido. "Nowadays, banks, trading companies and other firms are eager for these qualities. Being a returnee has become an adantape

Yet for all the progress, much remains to be

"It's not enough for schools just to let in returning children," said Kan Fujisawa, direc-tor of the Returning Student Educational Center at ICU's high school. "They still have to think of ways to continue to build on their language skills and make use of their foreign

experience instead of suppressing it." Then there is simply the problem of getting in the door. At International Christian University, three times as many students apply for admission each year than there are openings.

1989

At Mr. Ohtaka's office, some 20 inquiries, many from overseas, have been pouring in daily for only 80 openings a year. But perhaps most disturbing of all is a quali-

tative change in the returning students themselves. "Returning students these days are not as interesting as they used to be," said Mr. Fujisawa. "They have better Japanese, and less problems adjusting, but you don't see as many of the strong individualists there used to be 10 years ago

An ICU counselor, Makiko Okada, said Japanese students are often so busy with weekend Japanese lessons, airmailed homework and cram school classes that they might as well be back in Japan. "It's not getting easier for students hving abroad," sbe said. "They are not concentrating on their foreign experience and foreign schooling, but on studying so they can fit in when they come back to Japan."

DANA LEWIS is a freelance writer and translator with eight years' experience in Japan.

Yen a Primary Force In Spiraling Art Prices

By Kay Itoi

OKYO - It is an old building in Tokyo's busiest business district. But once you get inside Seijiro Matsuoka's eighth-floor "museum," the contents seem anything but shabby. Here is a 6th-century limestone Buddha from China, there is a small Giacometti bronze. Everywhere are paintings by Japan's favorite artists, from Au-guste Renoir to Marie Laurencin and Maurice Utrillo

This is only a fraction of Mr. Matsuoka's collection. A millionaire realtor who attended his first art auction in 1972, Mr. Matsuoka, now 94 and still collecting, is widely considered to be Japan's first art investor. As such, he sparked Japan's first boom in purchases of art abroad and anticipated by more than a decade another that has suddenly made Japan a major international market.

Indeed, the strong yen has made Japanese investors a primary force in the skyrocketing of art prices over the past four years. While an average Picasso painting might have cost around \$200,000 in 1983, said Shinichi Segi, director of the Tokyo Art Institute, the same

Work could now fetch up to \$23 million. When Picasso's 1905 "Acrobate et Jeune Arlequin" was sold for \$38.5 million a week ago, for instance, the buyer, once again, was Japanese - this time, the Mitsukoshi department-store chain.

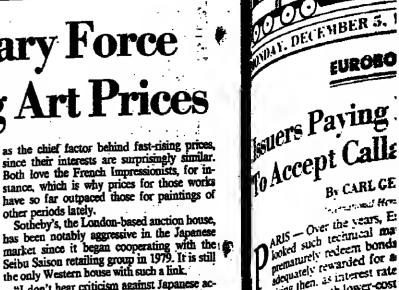
Until the yen began to rise in 1985, Japan imported some 50 billion yen (\$413 million at current rates) worth of art annually. But with purchases nearly doubling every year since then, Mr. Segi expects Japanese purchases of foreign art to reach a record 250 billion yen in

Not surprisingly, the government has come to view these purchases as a useful contribu-tion to the national effort to reduce its trade surplus. But it is a strategy that has its critics. This became clear last year, when Japan's second-ranked nonlife-insurance company, the Yasuda Fire & Marine Co., made headlines with its purchase of Vincent van Gogh's "Sunflowers" at Christie's in London for just under \$40 million. As prices climbed at subsequent auctions, so did criticism of the emerging reali-

ty: that Japanese were shopping for precious artworks on the back of the high yen. Like many other Japanese collectors, Yasu-da stressed that valuable Japanese art pieces were taken away at the beginning of the Meiji era (1868-1912) and just after World War II. This is quite simply a good time to collect good artworks in Japan again, Yasuda plans to buy six or seven more major paintings over the next decade.

"True, the present situation provides a good opportunity if you want to buy really precious pieces," said Sachiko Hibiya, Christie's representative in Japan, "Sellers' expectations of good prices bring good, well-known works to

Miss Hibiya said she considered competition between newly rich Japanese and Ameri-cans, especially those in enterpreneurial fields,



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EUROBO

By CARL CE

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See EUROBO

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has been notably aggressive in the Japanese market since it began cooperating with the Seibu Saison retailing group in 1979. It is still the only Western house with such a link.

"I don't hear criticism against Japanese activities at foreign auctions, as the Japanese press says there is," states Kazuko Shiomi, director of Sotheby's in Tokyo. "It seems rath-

Purchases in 1988 may reach 250 billion yen.

a self-criticism to me. Since most Japanese don't know how an auction works, they tend to pick a high price and make a deal on it."

With the world market in art last year esti mated at 3 trillion yen, Japan will soon account for 10 percent by most estimates. But Japanese bidders are said to have lost out at several anctions this fall - one sign that Japanese interest may be at its peak.

Mr. Segi, of the Tokyo Art Institute, admits that the boom is reaching its limit: Prices are

simply too high. As the world's richest nation, is it time for Japan to be a repository of art in the same way as Britain and the United States? Mr. Segi is pessimistic. Art-related expenditures in the napessimistic. Art-related expenditures in the na-tional budget, he points out, are around 6.4 billion yen annually, while France budgets the equivalent of 60 billion yen and Britain 100 billion yen.

"What is the power of the country?" he asks. "Sure, Japan is financially strong. But do you think Japan is 'culturally' strong, too?" Despite the national enthusiasm for foreign

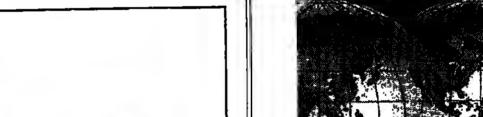
art purchases, many curators say, there are still few genuine collectors in Japan. Although the

aesthetic sense, their approach to European art tends toward the conventional and the pecuni-"Every art collection is supposed to reflect

the collector's intelligence and esprit — in other words, how he sees the world, not his financial status," said Yukio Kondo, a curitor at the National Museum of Modern Art. "It will take some time to change this situation in Japan, but when the Japanese start collecting art on its own merits, international criticism will disappear."

KAY ITOI is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune in Tokyo.

> he, the Enskilda issue show mps of investors could be satis at week's issues from doubl A Lavoro Bank Overseas lous on Lavore's \$150 million and with Shearson Lehman



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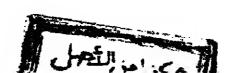
A Century at the Heart

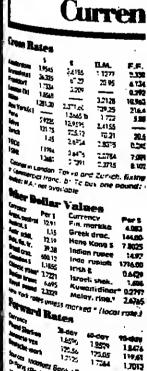
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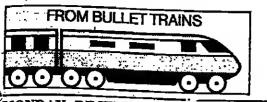




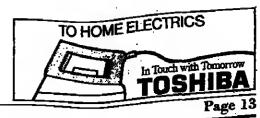




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Herald Eribune. **BUSINESS/FINANCE**



MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1988

EUROBONDS

sincess. Britain's BAe-146, the event SS-X, is a case in point. In guratie: 20 MIT's interest design has been an effort to locale to in evene production. The V2500 room interview production. The V2500 room interview of level the chance for lapaneous obtain rectined the chance for lapaneous obtain rectined of room Rolls-Roberts interview, in return for easy states **Issuers Paying Investors To Accept Callable Bonds** As recercis as last year, US (a) Department officials voiced concertor barget Pratt and Whitney. The larget target Pratt and Whitney. The larget

By CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune ARIS - Over the years, Eurobond investors have overlooked such technical matters as whether issuers can prematurely redeem bonds or whether bondholders are adequately rewarded for accepting callable bonds. It is not surprising then, as interest rates fell and borrowers replaced high-coupon bonds with lower-cost debt at an annual rate of \$41 billion over the past three years, that investors have become very selective and unwilling to buy callable bonds. But an effort is currently underway to overcome that resistance

by paying bondholders to accept such paper. The Barfk of Tokyo and Lavoro Bank Overseas last week tapped the Eurdollar sector of the market using a formula to sweeten callable bonds that was successfully introduced a week earlier by Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken. While the structures

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which they have tried to sell in Japan & sincerss. Britain's BAe-146, the cracked

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last week's models offered in-	to pay to call their
Enskilda did. That raised the question of whether issuers	bonds?
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question of whether issuers really are willing to pay for the privilege to call their bonds. The issuers can afford to pay investors more thanks to the additional income generated by selling the right to call the bonds. This income can be pocketed by the borrower — effectively lowering its cost of raising funds — or shared with the purchasers of the bond by paying them a higher return than normally would be arriticable be available.

The sale of the call option is made possible because the bond issuers want to swap their fixed-rate funds into floating-rate money. Most of the time — although not necessarily always — it is the swap counterparty that is willing pay for the right to cancel the swap before the final maturity date.

There would be a great interest to exercise that option if interest rates fall and it becomes possible to borrow at much lower terms than the swap counterparty had originally agreed to

Bankers value the option to call the bonds and undo the swap at 20 basis points, or 0.2 percentage point, a year. This obviously is considered a reasonable price to pay for such insurance against a sharp drop in interest rates.

EXT COMES THE QUESTION how much of this in-come is pocketed by the issuer of the bond and how much extra is paid to investors to overcome their reluctance to purchase bonds that can be called.

purchase bonds that can be called. Enskilda passed the bulk to investors. Normally, according to lead manager Bankers Trust, triple-A-rated Enskilda would be expected to pay about 55 basis points over the yield on U.S. Treasury paper to issue seven-year bonds that are not callable. To entice investors to buy callable bonds, the Swedish bank priced its paper to yield 71 basis points over the benchmark rate — passing to investors 16 of the 20 basis points earned from the sale of the call option of the call option.

The helty spread and a premium offering price over par also made it possible to set the annual coupon payment at 10 percent. Spreads over Treasury rates, bankers report, are the fixation of European investors who measure their performance in compari-son to the Salomon Brothers World Bond Index. Japanese investors, rather indifferent to the spread, are transfixed by double-digit coupons, since maximizing current income is their

After 6 Years of Growth, a U.S. Recession Could Really Hurt

By Peter Passell New York Times Service NEW YORK - After six years of prosperity, is the U.S. economy heading for a

"Recessions don't just happen," scoffs Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, and most of his peers would probably External shocks - or rather, shifts in

government policy in response to trannat-ic economic events — set off modern reces-

What are the chances, then, that Wash-Litan argues. The precipitating factor in ington will be caught in an economic downturn of its own making? They are less in oil prices. than conventional wisdom or the frequency of recessions in recent decades might capacity is triple the level of 1980 and uggest, argues Robert Litan, a Brookings

Institution economist and co-author of a Exporting Countries are barely able to con-new book, "American Living Standards." duct a civilized conspiracy. If the recession does come, though it Poor harvests raised food arises hu 12 amounts of foreign central banks have from would be no more severe than the previous amounts of foreign central banks have from would be no more severe than the previous ones. The portion of corporate income de-ones. The portion of corporate has doubled If the recession does come, though, it Poor harvests raised food prices by 13 could be a killer. percent more than the general price level in

Look closely at the eight economic con-tractions since World War II, and it is fairly easy to identify the way government are much larger today, and the world is far in U.S. interest rates. tipped the balance, cutting spending or less dependent on exports from a single tightening credit — or both — in response continent. to external events. Why is President-elect George Bush likely do any better than his predecessors at maintaining the equilibri-um of the balance, cutting spending or less dependent on exports from a single continent. The economy also seems well buffered against a domestic financial shock. Mr. Litan's one big worry is a "dollar

Mr. Litan's one big worry is a "dollar strike," in which investors rush into other currencies and interest rates on dollar-de-There is less chance he will be tested. Mr. nominated securities soar.

A 1982-style recession caused by a spike The industrialized countries have avoid-Today, with unused world production ed such a panic, choreographing a 40 per-pacity is triple the level of 1980 and cent slide in the dollar from the spring of 1985 to the summer of 1988.

al product by about \$100 billion.

voted to interest payments has doubled since the mid-1960s, he notes. amounts of foreign exchange - \$148 bil-The far more serious threat suggested by Mr. Litan is policy paralysis induced by the federal budget deficit. lion in 1987 alone. And the slosh of liquid dollar assets is so large today that no bank intervention could protect against a run-up

Were the American economy to enter a 1982-style recession tomorrow, Mr. Litan The severity of the resulting recession would depend on the size of the shock. A estimates, the deficit would automatically balloon to about \$250 billion. rise of one or two percentage points in inflation in 1990. Mr. Litan estimates, might precipitate a mild downturn for three quarters and reduce the gross nation-

Recession-fighting would have to be left to the Federal Reserve. The loss of the fiscal option might merely prolong the

downturn by a few months. But it is possible that the economy would become bogged down for years, as the Fed walked the line between the need to lower A roce style recentage points might last five become bogged down for years, as the Fed quarters and cost \$1.2 trillion. But it would be a mistake, Mr. Litan argues, to assume that the next recession would destabilize the dollar.

Michael Milken: Dreams to Nightmares

ministers of the Organization of Petroleum

Financier Faces Personal Crisis

In Legal Battle By David A. Vise

Washington Part Service BEVERLY HILLS, California Seated at a black marble table at the Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. office here was Sheldon Hackney, president of the Uni-versity of Pennsylvania. At his side was Michael R. Mil-ken, the 42-year-old Drexel exce-

utive who heads the firm's junkbond department. Mr. Milken plucked a handful of kernels from a bowl labeled "Michael's Pop-corn" and said to Mr. Hackney, "Tell me your dreams."

It was not an idle invitation. Michael Milken is a dream-maker. Regarded by many as the most influential American financier since J.P. Morgan, his rapidly ac-cumulated wealth and power enable him to turn fantasies into realities.

Today, Mr. Milken's problems have risen to a comparable magnitude. He is the focal point of the most spectacular securities frand investigation in history, and he expects to face a criminal indictment soon. But the strains of this personal crisis were not evident as he listened intently to Mr. Hackney's appeal for money

to improve the university's rela-tions with predominantly-black West Philadelphia.

Mr. Milken's eyes lit up, he grabbed more popcorn and was off and running with a plan to purchase houses in the neighbor-



bouses. People have a lot of pride told him: "Dream one is financ- self as "a builder" and probleming. Dream two is West Philadel- solver, and said political and regphia" and then thanked him for platory excesses can make

stopping by. Washin Like old-time doctors, most down." Washington "a city that tears Wall Street financial advisers still

While

turned to loneliness and shame

because Mike Milken were con-

"I feel like Dorothy," Lori Mil-

victed and sent to prison?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - British Aerospace PLC is examining a multi-billion pound alliance with Thomson-CSF of France that would create Europe's largest defense contractor, BAe said Sunday.

BAe, Thomson

Considering

Joint Venture

A BAe spokesman confirmed the companies had contacts, but he did not provide details.

BAe's chief executive, Sir Raymond Lygo, began discussions ear-lier this year with Thomson's chair-man, Alain Gomez, over the possible merger of their military interests. The Observer newspaper of Britain reported.

The first stage in the plan would be to form a joint marketing company linking British Aerospace Dy-namics, which manufacturers missiles and defense electronics, with Thomson's defense interests.

Last week, Thomson announced that it was holding negotiations with Acrospatiale, the French acrospace group, on setting up a joint venture that would be the largest group outside of North America to specialize in civilian and military aviation electronics.

Brookhurst, which in June said it held 7.1 percent of Ze-nith's stock, launched a cam-The companies, both of which are state-owned, said the aviation electronics division of Thomson paign Oct. 6 to solicit other shareholders' consents to replace certain members of the and three units of Aerospatiale Zenith board and take control. would be involved in the venture.

The New York-based part-nership said it had lost confidence in Zenith management nd called for the sale" of the company.

with Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm GmbH, the West German aircraft maker, the newspaper said. Other French companies which might be asked to join the group were Matra, the electronics com-bine, and Avions Marcel Dassault Bregnet Aviation, a leading military aircraft designer. An unnamed Italian concern

could also be invited to participate, the newspaper said. (AP, Reuters, IHT)

Firm Ends Bid To Control and Sell Zenith

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CHICAGO - Brookhurst Partners has agreed to end its attempt to seize control of Zenith Electronics Corp. and put it up for sale.

Thus, the Enskilda issue showed that the preferences of both groups of investors could be satisfied.

Last week's issues from double-A rated Bank of Tokyo and triple-A Lavoro Bank Overseas were less generous to investors. Terms on Lavoro's \$150 million issue, launched Monday, were agreed with Shearson Lehman Brothers the previous Friday, setting the spread at 73 basis points over the Treasury benchmark.

But by Monday's official launch, the bond market was rolled by the hike in the prime rate of U.S. banks and Lavoro's terms represented a spread of only 65 basis points over the Treasury yield -- a scant seven basis points more than it would be expected to pay on a non-callable bond.

The subsequent recovery in the Treasury bond market. following a Federal Reserve report indicating that the U.S. conomy was slowing, put the spread at 76 basis points over the seven-year yield level. By Friday, however, with bond prices again tumbling on fears of an imminent increase in U.S. interest rates following news of a big increase in November employment levels, the spread was again falling. While the vagaries of the market distorted the spread on

Lavoro's issne, it would appear that even at the outset Lavoro was

See EUROBONDS, Page 15

Currency Rates

goal.

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Frankfurt 1,7334	3.207	_	0.2720	0.1353 *	0.3068	4.774 *	1,1939	1.426
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economy is expanding, while a reading below 50 percent implies a de Paris (Paris); Bank of Takya (Takya); IMF (SORI; BAll (dinar, riyal, dirham); Ga ble). Other data from Reviers and AF



Stock Indexes

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FTSE 100 1.3	45.00 1,794,70	-1.65%		C MA	5.00
		-157%	Lombord	5.00	
			Coll money	4,85	4.65
Jopan			3-month Interban	ik 5.10	4.90
	32.25 29.406.65	+0.43 %	Britain		
West Germany			Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Commerzbk 1	579.30 1.588.40	0.57 %	Call money	131/10	127/1
Heng Kong			3-month Interbon		13.00
Hone Sens 24	67,26 2,656,08	+0.42%			
World			Gold	Dec. 2 Nov. 2	5 Ch'pe
	190.30 491.10	0.06 %	London p.m. fix.\$	424.25 424.10	+ 0.04 7
World Loder Scot	n Moroon Stanley	Coolial Infl.	•		

hood. "This is another of my crazy ideas," be said. "Let's say we go out and buy up these houses at \$10,000 to \$15,000 each. We can buy 100 percent for \$8 million. I think the houses could be worth \$50,000 once the whole neighborhood is brought back up.

"We give away half to the com-munity." Mr. Milken continued, "get kids instead of writing graffiti on the walls to work on the

U.S. Growth

Is Persisting

By Kurt Eichenwald

New York Times Service

for the U.S. economy was robust in November, although it was slightly

lower than in the previous month,

the National Association of Pur-

chasing Management said in its

A mild decline was posted in the

rate of growth for production, but

employment advanced at the great-

est rate in 11 months, with some

purchasers indicating difficulty in

hiring new employees, according to

been a key element of recent eco-

nomic growth, continued to slow

Prices and inventories were re-

The report surveys managers at

The association's composite in-

dex, reflecting the strength in No-

vember, dropped to 56.6 percent

from 56.8 in October. An index

above 50 percent indicates the

more than 250 companies repre-

for the fourth consecutive month.

monthly report, which was released

for publication on Monday.

the report.

es were off.

contraction.

50 percent.

senting 21 industries.

NEW YORK -The growth rate

unteer work for five hours a week in West Philadelphia. "Two hun-dred hours times 4,000 kids. They will be better for it."

in a building if they are working

idea of requiring University of

Pennsylvania students to do vol-

Mr. Milken then raised the

on it."

The renaissance of West Philadelphia seemed nearly complete when a secretary entered the room and brought the two back to Beverly Hills. Mr. Milken was late for a meeting with the chief executive of a health-care compa-

ny. Before Mr. Hackney was ushered to the elevators, Mr. Milken

make house calls, traveling to see their corporate clients around the and emotional during a brief in-country. Not Mike Milken. It is a terview. Their life had seemed symbol of his stature that corpo- nearly perfect. But what if it rate chief executives and foreign dignitaries come to him even while he is at the center of a legal storm In a series of interviews for this article, Mr. Milken spoke in an

understated way and sought to sidestep controversial subjects. Several times he referred to him-

ken said. "I woke up in this nightmare. How did this happen?" The press coverage of Mr. Mil-

See MILKEN, Page 17

lion French francs (\$625 million). The prospective size of a BAc-Thomson alliance was not immediately known.

The combined unit was project-ed to have annual sales of 3.7 bil-

(5279 million) takeover of Rover

Mr. Lygo and Mr. Gomez have

also held preliminary discussions

Group PLC in August.

The Brookhurst consent solicitation was to have ended at While initial negotiations bemidnight Dec. 4, but executween the two companies were completed in March and a full retives of the two companies issued a joint statement late Friport presented to BAe chairman day saying it was being Roland Smith, a formal announcewithdrawn. ment of the merger was delayed by the British company's £150 million

Jerry K. Pearlman, Zenith chairman and president, said the company's discussions with other parties are continuing, (UPI, Reuters)

Report Says Market's Dollar Signs Still Bearish

By Carl Gewirtz onal Herald Tribune Intern

PARIS - The dollar rose and then fell sharply Friday as currency traders, certain that the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates in response to the unexpectedly large U.S. employment gains in November, pushed it up, then sold the currency when the Fed failed to

deliver the expected signal. The net effect was that the dollar fell to its lowest level of the week.

The absence of confirmation that the Fed will push up rates had scant impact on the bond market; where prices dropped sharply and pushed up yields as much as a quarter of a percentage point, or on the stock market.

But the foreign-exchange mar-ket, sensing that the Fed is in no New export orders, which have hurry to raise rates, registered its view that current interest-rate levels are not sufficient to keep the dollar stable by pushing it down to 1.7215 Deutsche marks and 121.25 ported to be up, but vendor deliver-

The dollar's decline, despite token intervention by the Fed, "says that the market remains bearish so long as there is no concrete action on interest rates," said Kurt Viermetz, treasurer of J.P.Morgan & Co.

"I don't think anyone has abandoned their pessimistic outlook on

the dollar," said Ian M. Spence, chief foreign-exchange trader at Manufacturers Hanover Trust

Dealers cited the lack of follow-November was the 28th consecuup as the dollar soared to the day's tive month that the index exceeded highs immediately after the em-New orders rose in November ployment figures were reported, to for the 42nd consecutive month, explain why positions were suddenafter normal seasonal variations ly reversed and the dollar began to

- -----



Technical analysts, who base their views on the chart patterns formed by daily, weekly or monthly closing rates, said the dollar will remain weak until it closes at 1.74 DM or 123 yen.

"I see no reason why the recent dollar lows won't be tested," said Simon Crane, a London-based chartist

The potential is there for a sharp drop rather than a big rise," said Steven Blitz, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc.

But Neal M. Soss, a First Boston Coro. economist, said that "shortterm rates are on the rise, if not today then soon enough." He said that meant "the dollar will be stronger rather than weaker," add-ing that it may be "possibly up as much as 5 percent from current levels to 1.80 DM and 128 yer."

Exchange dealers were less sanguine. "Do we know that the Fed wants these levels?" asked a New York trader, referring to Friday's market. "Do we know that the Fed wants to use its monetary tools now rather than holding them in reserve to be used in case a crisis crupts?"

ser

MALINE 111

Although there has been an increase in short-term interest rates - including the overnight inter-bank rate, to 8.625 percent from its presumed Fed target of 8.25 per-cent — foreign-exchange dealers say that the market is looking for a

clear signal. That probably means an overnight rate of 8.75 percent and or a rise in the discount rate.

ticularly after the midweek report from the Fed indicating the economy is currently growing more slowly than in recent months, is that the central bank itself is undecided whether its policy should be aimed at slowing growth and inflationary pressures or sustaining an already

China Money Supply

The People's Bank of China, the central bank, is being forced to issue more money as people remain unwilling to make deposits because of low interest rates, the China Daily said Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported from Beijing.

LIQUIDATION SALE

We are pleased to announce that the receivers/liquidators for Barlow Clowes International have appointed us agents for the sale of M/Y Boukephalas.

101' Fast motor yacht built in 1985 by Azimut, Italy, Accom-

modates 9/10 guests and 4/5 crew. Cruise 27 knots, max 31 knots.

International Marketing Agent: Halsey Marine Ltd.

22 Boston Place, Dorset Square. London NW1 6HZ.

Air-conditioned. Satcom.

\$3.

Notice is hereby given that the first ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, IOA, Boulevard Royal, on: Wednesday 14th December, 1988 at 14 hours,

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

1. To receive and adopt the Management Report of the Directors for the year to 30th September, 1988.

LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY

Notice of Meeting

- To receive and adopt the Report of the Statutory Auditor for the year to 30th September, 1988.
- To receive and adopt the Annual Accounts as at 30th Sept 198\$.
- To grant discharge to the Directors and the Stat MOLY Auditor in espect of the execution of their mandates to 30th Se mber, 1988.
- To receive and act on the statutory nomination for election of the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
- To appropriate the earnings.
- 7. To transact any other business.

The resolutions will be carried by a simple majority of those present represented and voting.

The shareholders on record a' the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the Meetine.

> By order of the Board of Directors J. Piers General Manager

OBLI - GULDEN Avis aux Actionnaires Convocation Nous vous prious de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de OBLI - GULDEN, Société d'Investiasement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg. le mardi 13 décembre 1988 à 11 heures et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant: Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Couseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 30 septembre 1988. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Commissaire pour l'exercice clos au 30 septembre 1988. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 30 septemb Arrêter la répartition bénéficiaire de la Société, Donner quints aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire pour issement de leur mandat jusqu'au 30 septembre 1988. accomp Renouveler le mandat des Administrateurs et du Countrissaire pour an terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires. Divers. Les actionnaires nominatifs inserits au registre des actionnaires à la Les actionnaires nomunation procuration à la date de l'assemblée seront autorisés à voter ou à donner procuration en e du voie. Les procurations doivent parvenir au siège social au moins 24 heures want to reunion. La présente convocation et une formule de procuration our été envoyées à lous les actionnaires inscrits au 28 novembre 1988. oyées à lous les activitiens en disponibles sur demande au siège social de la Société. Pour le Conseil d'Administration J.Pierson Directour Général Tel.: 01-724 1503 Tx: 265131 HALSEY G Fax: 01-724 7877

charged by the Fed to banking institutions, from 6.5 percent. What worries dealers most, par-

slowing pace of expansion.

ge 14				INTER	NATIONAL	L HERALD TR	BUNE, MO	NDAY, DECEM		8	Sed L			ero Coupo		New	
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	v International Bond Issues		
n. Issuer	Amount Coup. Price (millions) Mat. % Price end Terms week	By Carl Gewirtz six months and 37 percent lower interest rate positions and, via the The figures show that the International Herald Tribune than the year-earlier period. Swap market, to lay off risks associated and net benrowers from the PARIS—Although a record vol- Less double counting of some ated with activity in the securities and net borrowers from the source of some ated with activity in the securities and net borrowers from the securities are net lenders to not borrowers from the securities and net borrowers from the securities and net borrowers from the securities are net lenders to not borrowers from the securities are net lenders to not borrowers from the securities and net borrowers from the securities are net lenders to not borrowers from the securities are net lenders t	1-banks sis points in the last mile
CATING RATE		ume of money has been raised in \$33.3 billion, the net lending figure markets. the international financial markets for the first half totals \$141 billion, The bank loan market "will Girman. British and U.S.	
	\$ 30 1996 0.10 100 - Over 6-month Libor for 5 years, and ½ over thereafter Redeemable at par in 1993. Fees 0.50%, \$15 million payable	tished last week by the Bank for the year-ago half.	antage, fees ranging up to 15 basis leposits banks underwriting \$75 n
QL Overseos Finance	DM 500 1993 Rbor 100 99.84 Interest will be pegged to 6-month Libor. Noncollable. For 0.15% (Commerzbork.)	International Settlements. The Bank for International Set- frees The Swiss-based bank's quarter- tlements said it doubted whether nent role in providing financial bank loan market last week	dicated based bank holding con a rare seeking a \$50 million creation and a facility arranged
Bank of Tokyo		and financial markets, covering the resented a renewed trend towards er activity." ance. The actual born first six months of the year, puts the disintermediation of banking, a The report also showed contin- Dutch-based Omnicoro I	wer is and set to expire next yes
Bank of Tokyo Bank of Tokyo (Curaçoo) Holding Rec. Crédit National BL Int'I	of Tokyo Capital Markets.]	percent decline from the previous in favor of securities financing. It with total international assets ris- of Switzerland, which is the	princi- which is currently uppe-r
N Crean Nanonal	\$160 1992 91/2 1011/2 99.50 Noncollable. Fees 11/7. [Long-Term Credit Bank Int"]. \$100 1998 91/2 - Noncollable. Fees 2% \$50 million issued now and balance	cent from the same period a year tion of the total volume of net new June, to \$1.56 trillion. trialist Werner K. Rey,	commitment ice of 25 ba
ar	reastved for top, Denominations \$100,000, (Industrial Ban of Japan Asia.)	the state that international market, which con. While the implementation of that decline may not be very signif- facility to provide financing	credit points. If the credit rauna
BU InfT BU InfT BU InfT BU InfT BU InfT BU InfT BU InfT BU InfT BU InfT	\$150 1995 10 101¼ 99,60 Collable at par in 1992. Fees 1¼%. (Shearson Letura Hutton.)	trast sharply with the record \$244 uniform minimum capital require- icant, as the March end of the fiscal borrower's investment and billion of gross new borrowing, are ments for banks "will have reper year is always followed by a large chant banking activities.	i mer- points and the drawing
DG Bank Luxembou	100 1771 772 101 99,40 Noncallable. Fees 197%. (Nomuro Ini'l.)	a new feature of the bank's quarter- by reports. Thanks to "a marked improve- tors to support continued activity the bank cited three fac- three	draws A or better the charges
European Coal &	Genomenechafisbonk.)	ment in the statistics available on by banks: 1985 were a close second behind interest rate on drawings	of 621/2 and a drawing cost of
Bit European Coal & Steel Community Steel Community Bit Helaba Luxembourg Bit Helaba Luxembourg	ische Versimbonk.)	national bond market and nn new obvinus substitute for floating-rate 152 percent bigger than the \$620 bank offered rate. Banks mew Europote placements" the notes," a sector of the bond market billion of the U.S. banks. French writing \$10 million are of	under- Chase Manhattan is
	in January. (Messische Landesbank-Girazentrale.)	be bank said it is now better able in that never fully recovered from the banks remain in third place with front-and fee of 20 basis por estimate the overlaps between fi- disruption caused by the collapse assets of \$362 billion. Citicorp is also arranging	ints. denominated in Europea
i Overseas	DM 130 1994 51/2 1011/2 99.40 Noncollable. Fees 2%. Payable in January. (Swiss Bank Carp.)	enk nancing through the securities mar- of the market in perpendits at the But the bank's report noted that billion revolving credit facing the securities mar- of the market in perpendits at the But the bank's report noted that billion revolving credit facing the securities mar- of the market in perpendits at the But the bank's report noted that billion revolving credit facing the securities mar- of the market in perpendits at the But the bank's report noted that billion revolving credit facing the securities mar- of the market in perpendits at the But the bank's report noted that billion revolving credit facing the securities mar- of the market in perpendits at the But the bank's report noted that billion revolving credit facing the securities mar- of the market in perpendits at the securities at the securitie	ity for torway operator, is seeking and lion ECU (\$95.9 million
Codita Cias	DM 130 1994 5½ 101¼ 99.80 Noncollable. Fees 2%. Payable in January. (Westdeutsche Landesbark Girozentrole.)	the are: been issued in the bond market international lending" of Japanese pires next February.	Libor, Endessa, a gov
Sporekassen Bikuber	China State 100 77.50 Noncatable, Fees 29/3. [Commerzibane.]	ing totaled \$65.4 billion in the first 1986. their final lending to non-banks ries an interest charge of 27	6 hasis 180 million ECU for six
Olivetti Int'i	m. 100,000 1993 11% 101% 99.68 Noncattable. Fees 1%%. Payable in January. (Credito Uo-	" Hand in the appliest residents" years rising to 3714 basis per	ints in first four years and 17%
B: Genossenschaftliche	liano.) DK 300 1994 9¼ 101¼ 100.35 Noncallable. Fees 1¾%. Payable in January. (Spareltassen.)	- lion of the first half last year	Dromiume for Ant
Banque Nationale d	e BCLJ 100 1994 7% 101% 99.75 Noncaliable. Fees 1%%. Payable in January. (Deutsche Bank		
Poris Crédit Local de	Capitol Markets.) ECU 50 1992 7% 101 99.30 Noncollable. Fees 1%%. Payable in January. (Cresit Com-	ter, surpassed the \$1 trillion mark paper. Bankers acknowledge that found quite acceptable.	currency units and Aust
tre Crédit Local de Grance Trance	mercial de France.)	51.02 trillion total debt outstand- points, compared with Enskilda's Japanese buyers for paper bearing fund a \$500 million floati coupons of 10 percent or more. But note redeemed last Aven	ng-rate tive swap opportunities
BOTIKVerein	ECU 60 1993 744 1011/1 99.80 Noncallable. Fees 19/14. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l.)	this made the international mar- ket the third largest behind the do- when Bank of Tokyo entered the critics maintain, can only be devel- short-term basis. An offer t	og on a mand — of which there of swap very little.
	ECU 100 1994 7% 101½ 99.50 Noncallable. Fees 1%%. Payable in January. (Credit Suisse First Bastan.)	States and Sapan. S100 million issue at oo bass points European investors the higher funds at a remarkable level	-just als was last week's elect
Sile		• The short-term securities mar- over the yield on Treasury paper, a spread over Treasury yields that over 50 basis points below the first six months, to \$66.5 billion, of would otherwise pay. Clearly, the Creative National of France the motivating factor. Rank	- was of Sanwa International
ing Skopbank	Aus\$ 75 1989 14% 100,95 - Noncollable, Fees 1%, Increased from Aus\$65 million, (Ban-	which \$48.3 billion was Euro-com- Bank of Tokyo was playing on the which also borrows in the name of such a low level could of the americal paper. By the end of the americal paper. By the end of the americal paper.	nly be cil of Reporting Dealers.
Iosmanian Public	que Paribas Capital Markets.) Aus\$ 50 1995 14 101% 100,13 Noncollable. Fees 2% (Doutsche Bank.)	- third quarter, the amount of paper 10 percent coupons and felt no nutstanding had risen to \$72.6 bil- need to satisfy the desires of out the explicit state guarantee. Credit Bank of January article	g-Term Association of Internation
Finance Corp.	Aus\$ 75 1991 145% 101.70 100.20 Noncolleble. Fees 11/3%. Payable in January, (Solomon Broth-	for four years at a cost of 39 basis bringing Crédit National	ege of institutions - the leading
Us Bank WestLB Int'l	ers hr"L) Aus\$75 1992 14¼ 101½ 100,00 Noncollable, Fees 1½%, Payable in January, (West18.)	taking \$95 billion in the first half. Nevertheless, the pricing raised points over the Treasury yield — a market. was 30 percent below the previous questions about the durability of level that investors hungry for tri- Bankers said the heavy f	the rales for trading Eur low of the secondary market.
Mar Crédit Lyonnais	NZ\$ 50 1992 141/2 1013/2 100.30 Nancollable, Fees 11/2%, Poyoble in January, (Hambros		
Student Loon	Bank.) Y 20,000 1993 4% 101% — Noncalable, Fees 1%%, Registered notes, (181 (n/1.)	- U.S. Bonds End Week Unchanged Japan Off	icial Says Fran
Association		United Press International lieved the employment report was cent, up from 8.13 percent a week	wooden out Store
EQUITY-LINKED		bond market feit sharphy i hoay in this recincts noted that ectober as the federal funds rate, the rate [vestment Stan
ter reppon zeon	\$100 1992 open 100 105.50 Coupon indicated at 4%%. Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one womant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2%% premium, Fees 2%%. Terms to be set Dec. 7.	ger-than-expected employment re-	gence France-Presse - French officials have given ass
In Nissho huri	[Nomuro Ini 1.] \$300 1992 41/2 100 107.25 Noncolitable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable	- changed because of steady gains downward and the manufacturing Bond market analysts at Salo	rom a decision to eliminate prior g ign investment in France.
ده ابت	into company's wheres at 738 year per share and at 123.40 year per dollar, Fels 216%, [Normura Int'L]	The Labor Department reported workweek and overtime were un- that the jobless rate rose 0.1 per- changed. But the bond market "did dicted the federal funds rate would Faurnux French Industry	dent of the Japan External Trade C ad received the assurances from Minister, during a meeting here.
	\$700 1992 AV 100 107.75 Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 964 yeen pix share and at 122.75	three-quarters of a percentage point in November to 5.4 nnt want to focus on that," she inse by about 75 basis points, or "Ai present there is no three-quarters of a percentage the state for foreign	onger any need for prior permission make direct investments in France
	yen per dollar. Fees 214%. \$400 million issued in Europe through Yamaichi km71 and \$300 million issued in Asia	when the same the same the same in a start to same in a start of the	Ir. Fauroux if his government inten

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rently triple-B-plus. At st Security will pay a fee of 25 basis points g charge of 31.25 basis

writing \$75 million.

					through Yamaichi Int'l and \$300 million issued in Asia through Nomura Merchiant Banking Singapare.
Sumitomo Rubber Industries	\$100	1992	open	100	105.50 Coupon indicated at #%%. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 24% premium. Feas 24%. Terms to be set Dec. 5. (Down Europe.)
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GM May Seek Refund From Hughes

By Andrea Adelson New York Times Service

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LOS ANGELES — General Motors Corp. said it has begun arbitration proceedings with the Howard Hughes Medical Institute to determine if a partial refund of the \$5.2 billion it paid to acquire the Hughes Aircraft Co. is warranteđ

Roger B. Smith, GM's chairman and chief executive, said the proceedings would focus on one military contract held by Hughes. That contract was canceled by the Navy a month before the acquisition of Hughes, but no penalties were imposed on the company until 1986.

"Since all parties wanted to proceed with closing the transaction, it was agreed that an arbitration pan-

el could be used to decide later whether or not an adjustment in price is appropriate," Mr. Smith - The largest U.S. automaker,

British Steel Offering

3.3 Times Subscribed

LONDON - The £2.5 billion (\$4.64 billion) offer of stock in Brit-ish Steel PLC, the latest British privatization, was 3.3 times subscribed when applications closed Friday, the government's adviser, Samuel Montagu & Co., said Sunday.

Paul Richards, a Montagu direc-

adequately a jam-resistant commu-nications system, and the Navy extracted the penalty by reducing the prices it paid for other equipment, Allen E. Puckett, the former chairman of Hughes, said in an inter-view from his Los Angeles home.

Times reported.

The dispute is being arbitrated by a panel consisting of Griffin B. Bell and Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, both former U.S. attorneys tor, said, "We are delighted with the general, Robert H. Bork a former excellent response to the offer." federal appellate judge.

which acquired the military elec-

tronics company in December

1985, is apparently seeking restitu-

tion for unexpected losses, which

include an estimated \$180 million

penalty stemming from the aborted

Navy contract, The Los Angeles

The Treasury's 30 463.000 non-fam vear bond most double what analysis had ex- ended the week 1/32 higher at a pected. price of 98¼ and a yield of 9.17 Prices of U.S. Treasury issues fell percent. The yield was unchanged

on the news, with most of the losses from the previous week. coming immediately after the report was issued.

Elizabeth Reiners, a vice president and money market analyst at ciation issues fell a quarter of a Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said point on the week.

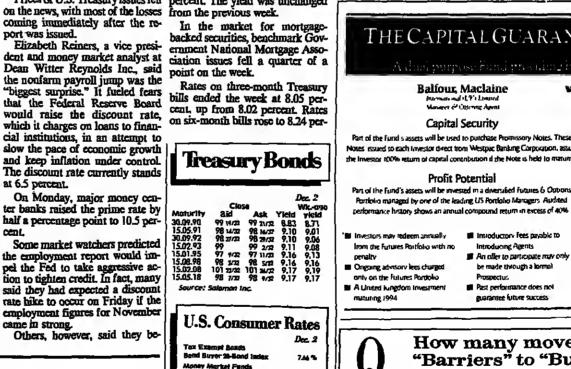
would raise the discount rate, which it charges on loans to finan-

cial institutions, in an attempt to slow the pace of economic growth and keep inflation under control. The discount rate currently stands at 6.5 percent.

The company failed to develop On Monday, major money center banks raised the prime rate by half a percentage point to 10.5 per-

CEDL Some market watchers predicted the employment report would im-pel the Fed to take aggressive action to tighten credit. In fact, many said they had expected a discour rate hike to occur on Friday if the employment figures for November came in strong.

Others, however, said they be-





WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

29.7 points.

Amsterdam

Prices were mixed last week, with some issues moving ahead on encouraging signals from overseas and others dropping back. The ANP-CBS general index was virtually unchanged at 272.8 against 272.9 the previous Friday. There was active interest in small issues, and total turnover was steady at 4.854 billion guilders, compared with 4.875 billion the previous week.

The market benefited from an improved Wall Street and a reduction in the bearish sentiment surrounding the dollar.

The Kempen & Co. brokerage 1 + 1 R - 160 ** . said it saw a continuation of the uptrend in smaller stocks.

Frankfurt

Prices finished lower, with the Commerzbank index losing 9.1 points on the week to 1,579.3. Some dealers said that low volume indicated that the year-end pause had begun.

Volume on the eight exchanges totaled only 10.83 billion Deutsche marks, against 11.54 billion the pri-or week. The dull trend was partly caused by higher interest rates in Britain, Switzerland and the United States.

A highlight of the week was the unge of a former market star. Nixdorf, the computer group, which lost 66.60 DM to finish at 294.50. Private carnings forecasts were sharply revised downward.

Hong Kong

Gains were limited by concern about an increase in interest rates, and the Hang Seng Index rose

oints to 1,758.58. Among major gainers, Monte-Dealers said the market may dison rose 2.84 percent on the Dealers said the market may used too 2.04 percent now move down following Satur-day's announcement by banks that they were raising prime-leading The president of the Italian they were raising prime-lending and deposit rates by a half point Stockbrokers' Association, Ettore from Monday. Fumagalli, said the market faces Advances on Wall Street and in good prospects for 1989. Tokyo helped sentiment.

Paris Average daily turnover dropped to 933.4 million Hong Kong dollars Stocks marked time in dull trad-

from 1.1 billion the previous week. ing with little day-to-day change. The CAC index finished the week · · · · · · London at 392.3, down slightly from 393.5 A gloonry tone persisted, with the previous Friday.

the market continuing to suffer the effects of poor trade figures and the same level as at the start of Novem-That puts the index at about the subsequent one-point increase in ber. However, analysts said the Bourse is displaying strong resisinterest rates. The Financial Times industrial tance to bad news, including con-

index ended the week 22.9 points tinning French labor conflicts. lower at 1,439.7, while the FT 100-They added that a more fragile share index closed at 1,765.0, off market would have been hurt by the recent rise in interest rates, as On Monday, fears that the well as by the announcement of a

strong pound would crode profits, trade deficit of 4 billion francs in of major exports unsettled trading. October. A modest technical rally lifted prices on Tuesday and Wednesday, Singapore

ume, at 8.4 million shares, was the

but thereafter, growing concern over flotation of British Steel dark-Prices fell in quiet trading, with the Straits Times industrial index ened the tone. In the event, the dropping below the 1,000-point level. The key index lost 11.95 issue was oversubscribed, but that brought little relief on Friday. points on the week to end at 999.37

Oil stocks were also depressed, as strong performances in Tokyo as traders speculated whether the and on other regional markets OPEC production agreement failed to boost sentiment. would hold. Volume fell 25 percent, dropping to 58.6 million units. Monday's vol-

Milan

lowest in 11 months. Stocks managed a modest gain. The Comit Index finished the week at 585.25, up from 580.21 the previous Friday.

11.18 points to close at 2,667.26 Volume was slightly higher, aver-Friday, while the broader-based aging 145 billion lire a day, against Hong Kong Index gained 8.74 125 million the previous week. points to 1,758.58. Among main and main

Tokyo

Exchange, with the 225-issue Nikkei stock average closing at a re-cord high of 29,665.50 yen, up 301.91 on the week.

pected to reach 30,000 yen in the next few days and that prices would continue advancing at least until the end of January on the back of Japan's strong economy. The Tokyo market overcame negative factors from the United States, including a slightly higher unemployment rate, as market participants, encouraged by bright prospects for local company earnings, actively sought steel, hightechnology, shipbuilding and ship-

ping issues, brokers said. The daily value of stocks traded averaged 1.38 trillion yen, up from 1.03 trillion the previous week.

Zurich

Operators were hesitant and trading was dull. The Credit Suisse index inched up to 509.9 points from 504.5, but the Swiss Bank

Corp. indicator dipped to 547.0 ECP from 547.8. Tatal Nestle's recent decision to open

its registered shares to foreign mvestors continued to give rise to rumors of similar moves by other U.5.\$ big Swiss companies, but nothing

has materialized. Oerlikon bearer stock lost 35 ECU Property stocks dominated trad-ing, with Selangor Properties re-cording the week's highest volume Sandoz bearer 200 to 10,200. Yes

Prices soared on the Tokyo Stock Analysts said the Nikkei is ex-

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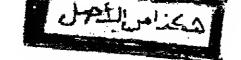
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MILKEN: Dream of Creating Market to Raise Funds For New Companies Turns into Legal Nightmare for King of Junk Bonds

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A probation violator, Willie A probation violator, Willie Parks, EC: 2 100 as a typist in a Mincreaporis probation office He had barely begun office when he was spectred by his prothein of the pourse of in po-Canon celler, whose desk was 25 fee: 125-21 6 meters) away. The officer, Jack Higher, said Mr. Parks had failed to make resultation to 2 back he had resultation and had failed to have resultation to 2 Dank he had robbed and had failed to keep in touch Mr. Hughes tele phones 2 deputy sheriff, who came and arrested Mr. Parks

A higher proportion of birth

these days are twins. The New York Turnet save, because of the growing sumber of women has ng chuid: an 21 3 later age, when the like it and of giving birth w wins rises as well as the increated use of femiliny drug and more fartilization of eggs outsie the somb, both of which instance the chances of multiple births. In 1980, 1930 eren ive Americaa babis were twize, in 1986 this had

Notes About People Prevident-elect George Bai

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a stress a taket of dediding in the ment is staring her 144.8 Arthur Highei

(Continued from first finance page) takeovers have generated fat merg-er advisory fees for Drexel and heavy and overwhelmingly nega-ive. Lori Malken said she has told even larger financing fees when the firm handled the sale of high-yielding junk bonds. Drexel and Milken have denied the SEC charges. The Milkens have two sons, 12

Planning his legal defense has required Mr. Milken to go back in time mentally and review over and and 15, and a 7-year-old daughter. Another image of Mr. Milken is portrayed in a 184-page civil com-plaint filed in September by the SEC. It is a portrait of a man who over transactions, events and conversations that took place years before. That, too, is taking its toll. "Living in the past when you've lived your whole life in the future is allegedly traded on inside information, manipulated stock prices and depressing," Mr. Milken said. If Mr. Milken has had an abiding violated numerous other securities laws, primarily through an illegal stock trading arrangement with principle that has guided him over the years, he said, it is that one person can make a difference in Ivan F. Boesky, the now-imprisoned speculator.

The SEC charged that Mr. Mil-ken was involved in certain illegal arongements that facilitated huge corporate takeovers. Over time, big this world. "I am fascinated by what has happened in history due to one person," he said. Mr. Milken's vision has been to

provide capital to small and medi-

um-sized companies by selling what came to be known as junk bonds, and his hard work turned the idea into a market that today exceeds \$150 billion.

Since the day he joined Drexel in 'Living in the past when you've lived your whole life in the future is depressing.' Michael R. Milken

the late 1960s, he said, he has never expected more of others than he expected of himself. "Maybe we set our objectives too low, in school, in our daily lives," Mr. Milken said.

Colis Puts

Drexel's bond department spe-cialized in high-grade issues, but Mr. Milken headed into convert. The basic theory of junk bond

ible bonds - bonds that can be converted into common stock under certain conditions - and other less-glamorous financial instruments, including the bonds of troubled companies.

He began to make millions of dollars a year for Drexel by buying and selling these bonds. Because of the bonds pensate. most analysis were focused on The univ

high-grade bonds, this area had less competition and therefore provid-ed greater profit potential. His analytical skills enabled him part of bond nies that h

to dissect troubled companies so that he could identify which would that he could identify which would make millio fail. His persuasive yet deferential these, he mi personality helped him to sell the other rich bonds of the more promising com-panies to aggressive investors try-ing to capture higher returns than investor der

Option & price

investing has been that by buying a diversified portfolio of them, investors can earn a higher rate of return than on more conservative securities. Even if some of the companies whose bonds investors held went broke, the higher yields on the rest once more

times, so-ca Had Mr. M make millio

Where Have All The Junk Bonds Gone? 1987 market share by investor category Corporations Others 3% 4% Individuals Savings

Foreign Owners avings 5% Pension Funds and

needed capital by issuing new junk bonds, with Drexel handling the Drexel office.

underwriting. For the issuing companies, the advantages were numerous. In some cases, raising money by selling long-term, fixed-rate junk bonds gave companies access to capital they could not have ob-

e companies that ney from banks, junk bonds often ther than obtainoans from banks lled in on short anies could borong-term, fixed-ink bond market. ing after he and

ing corporate chinds, Mr. Milmoved his operation

panies. These companies obtained and about 30 employees to Los,

Once in California, Mr. Milken⁴ and his colleagues began waking-early to get to the office by 4:30⁸ a.m. Mr. Milken said it was possi-ble to work a 14-bour day in Los-Angeles and still get home in time? Angeles and still get home in time, to have dinner and spend time with. the family. Some associates say another motivation was to gain independence from headquarters in New York.

Had Mr. Milken and Drexel been content to finance companies been content to mante companies in need of capital, junk bonds-would not have become controver-sial. But starting in 1984, they: turned to their base of wealthy investors to finance a series of hostile. takeover bids for major corporations.

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s would more than com- erse of junk bonds was limited, consisting in ds of high-grade compa- had come upon hard salled "failen angels." folken been content to oms of dollars trading	Source: Drevel Bumham Lambert	tained elsewhere. Even for those could obtain mon the advantage in ju was enormous: rati ing floating rate lo that could be call notice, the compa row funds on a k
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1988

MONDAY SPORTS

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SIDELINES

Lendl Beats Edberg, Becker Stops Hlasek to Gain Masters Final*

World's Strongest Woman? Chinese

JAKARTA (Reuters) - China's Han Chang Mei laid claim to the title JAKAKIA (Keuters) — china's tran chang Met iaid cann to include of world's strongest woman at the women's world weightlifting champi-onships on Sunday. Han beat Karyn Marshall, her American rival in the over 82.5 kilogram (183 pounds) category, with a record-breaking hift of 132.5 kilograms (293 pounds) in the clean and jerk — the heaviest weight any woman has lifted

Marshall, who held the old record of 125 kilograms, lifted 127.5 kilograms on Sunday but had to settle for the silver medal. A total of 18 world records were set at the championships.

Finnish Ski Jumper Gains in Canada

THUNDER BAY, Outatio (AP) -- Risto Laakonen of Finland added the 120-meter hill gold medal Sunday to the silver he won in the 89-meter competition here on Satorday to gain the biggest medal haul in the first World Cup competition of the season.

Erik Johnsen, who carned a spot on the Norwegian Olympic team a year ago, came in second Sunday on jumps of 123.5 and 122 meters. Third place went to Saturday's gold medalist, Dieter Thoma of Wost Germany. Thoma had two jumps of 122 meters.

Indiana Wins College Soccer Title BLOOMINGTON, Indiana (AP) — Sean Shapert's penalty-kick goal with 10:06 to play in the first half gave Indiana a 1-0 victory over Howard University on Sunday in the championship match in Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Dieter Thoma

Shapert's ninth goal of the season gave the No.9-ranked Hoosiers their third national title. Their first two were in 1982 and 1983. In the semifinals on Saturday, Howard defeated South Carolina and Indiana beat Portland

Tennis Pros Reject Council Offer

NEW YORK (AP) - The Association of Tennis Professionals rejected a last-minute proposal by the sport's ruling body Friday and announced

detailed plans for a new player-run men's tour beginning in 1990. The format for the new tour is similar to one outlined Thursday by the Men's Tennis Council, which has run the Grand Prix circuit since 1974. But the ATP said the council waited too long to come up with its

"If they had put their document on the table at the U.S. Open, we probably wouldn't be standing here today," said Hamilton Jordan, the ATP's chief executive officer.

If the ATP and the Men's Council both proceed with their current plans, there will be two competing tours in 1990.

For the Record

In Fuknoka, Japan, Toshihiro Shibutani of Japan on Sunday overtook the marathon world-record holder, Belanyenh Densimo of Ethiopia, in the last 100 meters (330 feet) to win the 23rd Fukuoka International

Iraq, banned from hosting international soccer matches during the Gulf War, will guarantee the safety of athletes playing within its borders and thus can return to hosting matches, a senior Iraqi official has said. (AP)

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• Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Los Angeles Lakers, who is retiring from basketball this season: "Twe had enough competition for a couple of lifetimes."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Ivan Lendi, playing his best tennis in three months, reached the final of the Nabisco Masters on Sunday for the ninth consecutive year, beating Ste-fan Edberg of Sweden, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4). In the other semifinal, Boris

Becker of West Germany became the first to bert Jakob Hlasek of witzerland in this tournament, with a 7-6 (7-2) 7-6 (7-3) triangch that put him into Monday night's final against Leadi. After a loss to Hlasek in the opening round, Lendi now has won three matches in a row. Lendl complained repeatedly about spectators taking flash photographs of his match. Two persons were ejected after ignoring warnings by chair umpire Paulo Pereira. Becker and Hlasek, the two hot-

test players on the tour, put on a sizzling display before the noisy crowd at Madison Square Garden. The decisive edge came in the tie breakers. Hlasek made five errors in the first, and Becker won the second with the help of two spec-tacular running shots. (UPI, AP)

Wilander, Agaesi Ousted Peter Alfano of The New York Times reported earlier:

the right three in the third race, and 30 of

those were on the money in the fifth race,

with the 4-13-11. But it no longer was the

include of a lifetime: with 30 people split-ting it, each got \$60,927, not almost \$2 million. The following lament came from a bettar who was not even among the 8,322 celebrating after the third race.

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Par Service LAUREL, Maryland — System? Sure I had a system. And not something stupid like incerse plates or jockeys' silks colors.

Know how you leave the race track with \$1,000? Easy. Come with \$2,000.

But I didn't come with \$2,000. And I left

after the third race. Need I say any more?

I did area codes.

The year of change in men's ten-nis, which saw fresh faces and scrambled rankings, drew toward a close Saturday night with two of

vances, Agassi was officially elimi-nated when Lendl won his first set Saturday against Mayotte in the last of the round-robin matches. Leadl went on to win it, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

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Thus, Hlasck, 3-0 in match play, gained one of Sunday's semifurals, against Becker (2-1), while Win-bledon champion Edberg (2-1) was to play Lendi (2-1) in the other.

In the first set, Edberg stayed on the baseline, mixing his shots, most of which looked as if they here here by a weekend hacker in a public park. But the strategy had its desired effect as Wilander was unable to find a rhythm.

Hissek's strategy against Agasti was to be patient, keeping the ball in play because, he said, "Andre gets impatient. He wants to bit winners." Agassi said it was a matter of not

being motivated enough to work as hard as he had to in order to win.

"I can hit winners or play 50-stroke points," he said. "Today, though, I wasn't willing to dig out the extra shot."

In Agam's match Friday night, Lendi prevailed even though he won fewer points and fewer games.

"I think I bring out the best in his game," said Agassi, who now is 0-3 against Lendl, including a loss in \$7.7 U.S. Open semifinals this year. "The

In the complicated system of U.S. Open semifinals this year. " breaking ties to determine who ad- doesn't want to get beat by me."



Hlasek: 'Andre gets impatient. He wants to hit winners.'

The third race didn't seem too diffi- heaven knows, if I'd won, I'd have given cult. It was a \$5,000 claimer, and as my all the money to my employer. I picked friend Jay so aptly put it, "With horses the three best names in the race: Back-

cult. It was a \$5,000 claimer, and as my friend Jay so apily put it, "With horses like this you don't have to Einstein it. They've proven their mediocrity. It's a guestion whether they're fully lame, or just partially lame." I don't much care for trend'y techniques like speed handicap-trend'y techniques like speed handicaptrandy techniques like speed handicap-ping, trip handicapping, the Bonnee The-ory, the Dosage Index or the Parallax View. I look for names and numbers I like, then I watch the post parade to see UN7). That was my 7-11-9 ticket.

I also went for 3-6-7, Ty Cobb's life-time batting average; 7-1-4, Babe Ruth's home run total; 1-6-7, the score of the New York Jets-Baltimore Colts Super Bowl; 5-1-6, the best area code in the ' country; 4-5-1, the heat at which spontaneous combustion occurs, and 10-4-5, a good time to wake up.

I sot hammered. But sometimes it's not if you won or lost, but how you played the game.

My only regret is that I didn't have the chance to utter the two sweetest words ever heard along the rail: "I'm alive!"

DENNIS THE MENACE JONUBILE THAT SCRAMELED WORD GAME ACROSS WEATHER 1 Rogues' gallery NORTH AMERICA EUROPE ASIA photo 4 Handel conte Harging Harg Kong Manife New Daihi Secul Shawfini Attanto Boston Chicono Derren Derren Derren Humblete Humblete Humblete a Goad Altains and a second LOBOD 12 Henry Vill's sixth Belgradi Berthe Britsaels 13 Skin-crean 00 % 01 0 00/0 Ingredient AXTEC 14 Fabulist of note ARICA 16 Goya's duchess's duchy Core Term Sunt Fr 16

mances like I do. The fifth was a bronze:

I'm sure if you check the results you'll see

A gigantic Double Triple like this

brings everyone out of the woodwork. (A

survey of area librarians revealed that the

question asked most often last week was:

How do I get to Laurel?) Around the

grandstand you saw all sorts of furtive-

Honestly, I can't believe I didn't win this thing. (Luckily the payoff per ticket was only \$60,927.90, so it's not like we're guys wearing fake noses because they For 25 consecutive days, no one had picked the top three horses in both the third and fifth races at Laurel Race Course outside Washington, D.C. The Double Tri-ple jackpot had grown to a record \$1.8 million. Then, Friday, 8,322 people picked was only souper real money.) I was confi-talking about real money.) I was confi-dent. My biorhythms were good, my moon was rising, and I wore my lucky underwear. If I could bring some live called in sick and don't want their bosses

to recognize them on the TV coverage. And the betting lines. Sheeeesh! By the time you had walked all the way to the. tickets into the fifth race - the second end, you were in another school district. half of the Double Triple at Laurel - I After the third race, the cars were in such a stampede to get out it looked like the Oklahoma Land Rush. Oh, sure, everyone thinks that a race of 2-year-old maiden fillies — half of whom had never raced before — is indecipiter-able. But they don't understand track

I just missed, by the way, in the third race. Yeah, I had all three horses, the 11-1-6 combination. But I had them to finish Sth. 8th and 10th. Skating Lady, Windy Royal, Mighty Ju-liet. I didn't stick around for the race, but

For future reference I'm going to ex-plain how I doped out the race — and I use the word "doped" advisedly. First, I eliminated all horses whose names made reference to house pets or anything you can get at a salad bar. Then I scratched jockeys I don't like, numbers I don't like, colors I don't like and any horses named after English Restoration poets.

Ballon." There were some special bets I set up for the Double Triple, but I didn't have enough money. For example, I wanted to wheel all the numbers the Boston Celtics had retired, but I needed \$130,000.

whether the horse I've bet the morigage on isn't a first cousin to the one that fell

asleep standing up in the movie "Cat

Anyway, I wound up making seven bets - all of which I'm going to try and sneak onto the expense account because,

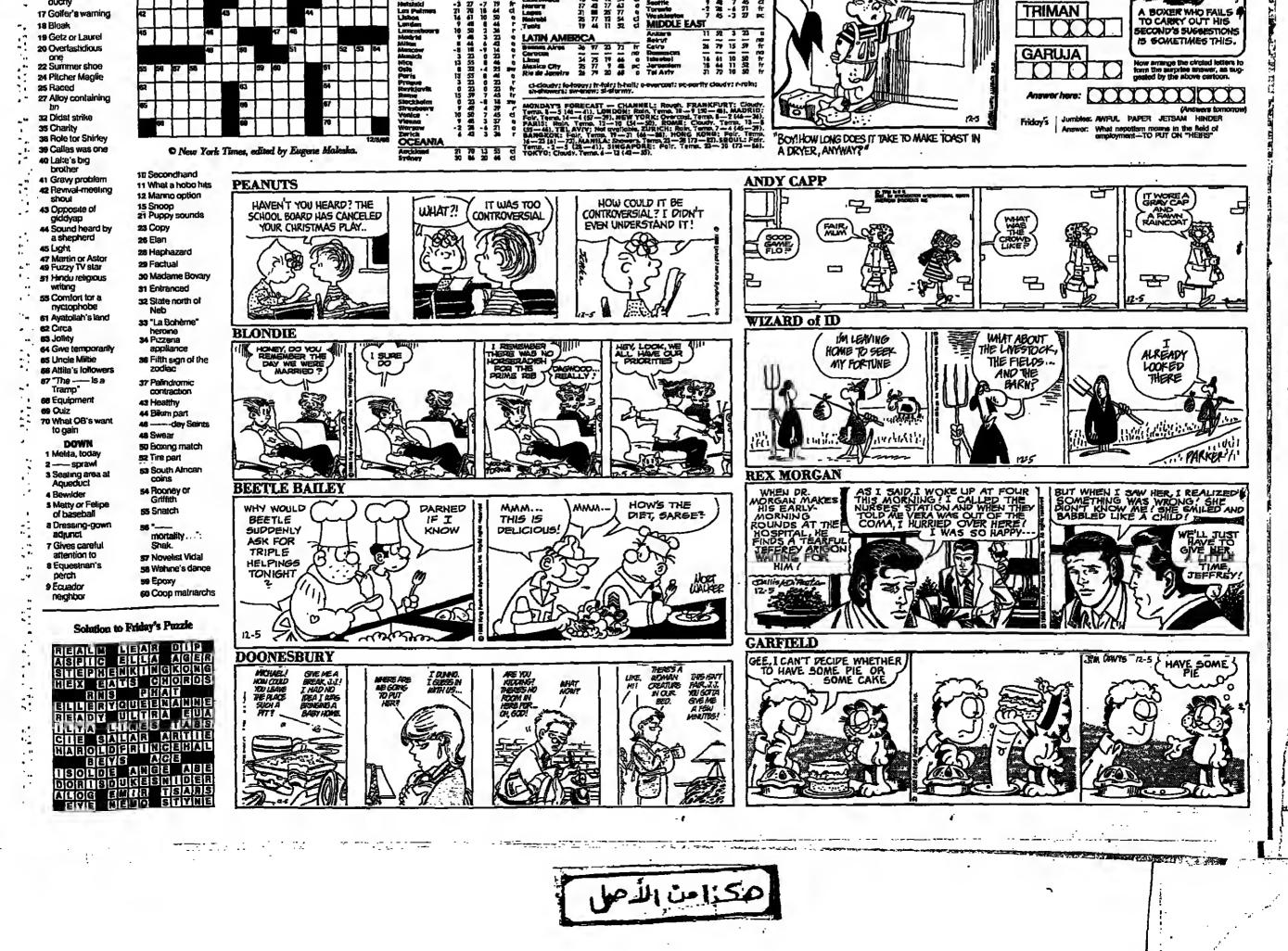
the players responsible for estab-lishing the new order themselves costed from the Nahisco Masters. Mats Wilander of Sweden, who ended Lendl's three-year reign at the top of the world rankings last September in the U.S. Open, was eliminated from the season-ending

was a lock.

I was right.

Agassi: 'I wasn't willing to dig out the extra shot.'

Thousands Were Right, but Not the One Double Triple Zero.





INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1988

Page 19

RLD BRIEFS

idro broadcust that was monitored at an Bakt (21) wask prohibits (Sanders, whose numerous ("I don't times a season, needed 47 yards ion he's the finest player in college downs in a season, needed 47 yards ion he's the finest player in college to break the football today," the Oklahoma State coach, Par Jones, said.] Sanders, a 5-foot-8 (1.73-meter), substitutions surround a communication of the second states and seco the the report the longstanding chart is has been been to be the second source and the second sources are second sources and the second sources are second s

in Greens Leaders R y has resigned after a nocontident if for the control of the state of the no moderate course. The moderate course. T

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-- Swiss voters decisively rejected at field, was rejected by most contains as use positical party to reduce the number of the Heisman Trophy as the best dame of the Heisman Trophy as the best source in college football this year.

Citizens to Leave Be

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ATLANTA - Eddie Mur-Beigan Auteign minister. Leo Tinder ray was officially traded from e could not react to a news agent an erst was entrently connected with be Michaely Sent Scient Belgian dewspaper the Baltimore Orioles to the Los Angeles Dodgers on Sunday, two days after the teams nearly completed the deal. t and doorne - mm of mismanaging the For Murray, a seven-time All-Star first baseman, the

L. S. Oak a Bergiun aller to reschedule in der Orioles were to receive pitch-, made and month of Prime Mine ers Ken Howell and Brian to 22.50 Holton and shortstop Juan

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to Baltimore about Murray killed in anacks in Trust Seed torst shortly after winning the World Series. He will be paid \$2 million next season, \$2.2 million in 1990 and \$2.3 milber at the south forces were sale 30 N. 200 - 20 et officials and Afghus ribe hadens lion in 1991. a pro- contract : so tant ther second by Murray, who will be 33 next

S. L. Suddin to the Latter state season, fills the Dodgers' need ATTACATION AND A PARAMETER for a hard-hitting first base-man. He batted 284 with 28 a fer i getter a electrona in mere hale af fa af er getter a mier el fiele home runs and 84 runs batted evaluation a contra Dec. 19. in last year. He is a lifetime .295 hitter,

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197-pound (89-kilogram) junior who set 12 other rushing and scor-ing records, outpolled such early-Limit on Foreigner the Oklahoma State tauback was was rejected by most coaches as too small to play in a big-time back-small to play in a big-time backseason favorites for the Heisman as Rodney Peete of Southern Cal and Troy Aikman of UCLA, as well as Steve Walsh of Miami and Major Harris of West Virginia. All are

when he sound have out the mark in the hours after the announce-when year 2003 have out the mark in the hours after the announce-in the year 2003 have out the mark in ment Saturday, Sanders proved his write when he scored four touch-write when he scored four touch-With year 1013 at in even one of the county's in ment Saturday, Sanders proved his in even one of the county's in ment Saturday, Sanders proved his in even one of the county's in ment Saturday, Sanders proved his merit when he scored four touch-downs and rushed for 257 yards to in the government, all major points, set an NCAA single season rushing traited your the led Oklahoma State, ported. He led Oklahoma State, inter viewe will be used if necessary, downs and rushed for 257 yards to ported. He led Oklahoma State, inter No. 12 mationally, past Tex-ported. He led Oklahoma State, inter will be used if necessary, and on Baste all wask problem as in Tokyo. Sanders, whose numerous re-e continued. For a difference of the southern republic as the problem as

273 ERA

games with the Yankees.

ed Press reported.

Yankees Pay the Most

The average baseball salary

(AP, NYT)

tor, John Heisman L.A. Gets Orioles' Murray showed positive for steroids, am-For a Shortstop, 2 Pitchers

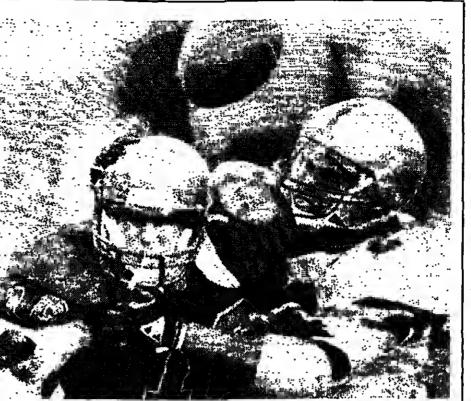
> giving him a three-year, \$2.5 million contract. The 29-year-Association before the bowl games, will be required to return the troold left-hander has a 67-66 caphy to the club. If that happens, the reer record with a 3.81 earned award will be declared vacant for run average. Also Saturday, the Cleve-land Indians signed relief the year. Sanders will be tested before

pitcher Jesse Orosco, unwanted by the Los Angeles Dodg-Dec. 30. ers, agreeing to a two-year contract for \$1.675 million. Orosco is 50-49 with a lifetime Because of the bowl game in To-

Sanders on camera. On Friday, the Indians also signed another free agent, ntil-Sanders, who appeared stonyfaced, left the studio before the scheduled start of the closed-circuit ity infielder Luis Aguayo of the Yankees, to a one-year contract. He hit 250 in 50 news conference to get ready for

In keeping with his reputation for piety, Sanders said, "I want to thank God for putting me in this position. I couldn't have won it

increased 6.4 percent to a re-cord \$438,729 in 1988, according to figures compiled by the Major League Baseball Players Association, The Associat-The Yankees were the highest-paid team, earning a re-cord average of \$718,670. The Chicago White Sox were last at \$226,392. had 2,654 yards and 18 touch-



Navy quarterback Alton Grizzard, left, flipped the ball to a runner before Ed Givens hit home.

Army Struggles to Beat Navy

uled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

the U.S. service academies, but they did not have

an easy time in the 20-15 victory. A 60-yard touchdown drive in the last period

finally put Army in command after Navy had

stayed close with three field goals by Ted Fundou-

kos. A score by the Middles with 1 minute, 35

The victory evened the teams' series at 41-41,

Army raised its record to 9-2 this season with

The game would best be described as a war of

attrition between wishbone offenses. Passes were

almost non-existent: The Cadets threw three times,

one game to go, against Alabama (8-3) in the Sun Bowl on Dec. 24. Navy finished at 3-8.

seconds left was their only touchdown.

with seven ties.

I've ever seen."

ompleting two for 30 yards; the Midshipmen PHILADELPHIA - Army beat Navy as ex-pected Saturday in the 39th foothall game between threw 15 times, nine on their final possession

Both teams relied on the run. Navy ran the ball 50 times, Army 65. The Cadets, entering with the nation's third-best rushing attack, averaging 357 yards per game, were held to 246. But they were successful on four of four fourth-down runs.

and Pres

Syracuse 24, Pittsburgh 7: In Syracuse, New York, tight end Pat Davis turned two short passes from quarterback Todd Philcox into touchdowns for the No. 18-ranked Orange (9-2). But they lost their shutout with 5:30 to play when reserve tail-back Adam Walker ran 29 yards for a touchdown for Pitt (6-5).

Miami, Florida, 41, Brigham Young 17: In Miami, Bobby Harden intercepted three passes and Donald Ellis returned an interception 64 yards for a touchdown as the No. 2 Hurricane (10-1) scored 34 points the first half. BYU (8-4) lost for the third time in four games. (NYT, WP, AP)

SOCCER

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ion 2 Lecce 0

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Como 0, Ascoli I

Lazio 0, Alalanta 1

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Paris SLGermain 1. Connes 8 Nice 1. Strosbourg 0

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Points: Poris St. Germain 46: Aute

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ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

WEST GERMAN FIRST OIVISION VIB Stutigert 1 Worder Bremen 3 Kartleruhe 8, Berussio Doctmund 8

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Nuremberg 3, Stuffgart Kickers 3 T Verdingen 0, Si. Pouli (me 1, Woldhof Mannheim

nrsigulern & Boyer Leverki burg Borussig Moenchen

und Bochum 16; Nur

Ville 3. Norwich 1

Autom Were Part 2 Middlesbro Queen's Park Rongers 2 Covenn Sheiffield Wednesdoy 1, Derby 1 Wimbledon 2, Southompton 1

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

er United 2. Charlton 0

compton 21: Everton 21: Mancheste

Perk R., Aston Ville 10; Luton, Tott, Hotspu 15; Choriton 14; Wimbledon 13; West Ham 13

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Voiencia B. Real Dvieda 1 Coasuna I. Eiche 1 Searting 2. Espanel I Real Belis 1. Codiz 1 Real Madrid 2. Alfelico Madrid 1

Real Zerosata 0, Sevilla 0 Real Valladelid 1, Athletic alboo 0

Bochum 9, Boyern Munich 8

Bover Uer

ver 10; Waldhof M

Eventon 1, Totton

Luton 0, Newcostle 0

Manchester United 2, Ch Milliwali 0, West Ham 1

Valencia 8, Real Ovledo 1

Borcelong 1, Logranes 1

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

FOOTBALL

Real Murcia 1, Celta 3

rre 45;

Lasorda Lament: Rats! Those Bureaucrats! The Associated Press

Abilio Lopez, a county health inspector, found 43 health code vi-olations just nine days after La-Im Picola vice president of the SOUTH PASADENA, California - Los Angeles County health officials shut down a restaurant sorda took his team to his restanowned by Tommy Lasorda, man-ager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, after the Dodgers' World Series championship celebration in Octorant, Tommy Lasorda's Ribs and Pasta, the Los Angeles Herald Examiner reported. Dirty kitchen equipment, gross ber for what one inspector called "one of the worst rat infestations

contamination of food preparation surfaces and an "active rat infestation" were among the violations.

Jim Picola, vice president of the South Pasadena restaurant and a second Lasorda's restaurant in in Marina del Rey, denied there was a rat infestation.

"It's not true," Picola said. "I'll tell you right now there was some hureaucracy in there."

FRENCH FIRST OIVISION

Wind Helps Patriots Top Seahawks, 13-7

MONDAY SPORTS

FOXBORO, Massachussets -

attempt. Dallas was penalized 17 times for 142 yards. Kosar was 19 of 27 passing with-

The Dolphins' Dan Marino threw

recovered the ensuing onside kick.

Humble Pie:

And Indiana

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

101-79, in the opening game of the

Kentucky

With Robert Perryman scoring on out interception. 49ers 13, Falcons 3: In Atlanta, s one-yard dive in the third quarter. the New England Patriots railied Roger Craig set San Francisco's single season rushing record and Sunday to beat the Seattle Seahawks, 13-7, in a windy National Joe Montana passed for 230 yards Football League game in which the and one touchdown. West Coast team gained just 65 yards and recorded only two first

and one touchdown. Craig rashed for 103 yards, giv-ing him 1,336 for the year and breaking the team mark of 1,262 set by Wendell Tyler in 1962. Colts 31, Dolphins 28: In Miami, Eric Dickerson rushed for 169 downs, one in each half. The Patriots (8-6) needed to win to retain a realistic shot at a playoff berth, while the Seahawks were

NFL ROUNDUP

yards with 31 carries and Indianap-olis marched 78 and 90 yards for touchdowns in a 21-point second battling to remain tied with the quarter to hand the home team its Denver Broncos for first place in fifth straight loss. the American Conference West. The Seahawks had taken a 7-6

his third touchdown pass, a one-yarder to Mark Clayton, with a min-ute left. But the Colts' Pat Beach lead on Dave Krieg's 27-yard pass to Ray Butler after the Patriots' Elgin Davis fumbled away the sec-ond half kickoff.

Lions 30, Packers 14: In Pontiac, Seattle, which gained a season Michigan, Devon Mitchell ran high 459 yards last Monday night back an interception 90 yards, the recorded season lows in yards and NFL's longest such return this seafirst downs but avoided the team son, as Detroit took advantage of records of minus seven yards - an six Green Bay turnovers. NFL mark, too - and one first down that were set against the Los Angeles Rams in 1979. With the wind-chill factor sink-

ing below freezing, both teams stayed with their running games. The Patriots, who led by 6-0 at halftime on Jason Staurovsky's two field goals, were more successful, outrushing the Seahawks by 177 yards to 20 and keeping the ball for 41 of the 60 minutes.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Giants 44, Cardinals 7: In East INDIANAPOLIS - Two of Rutherford, New Jersey, an aching U.S. college basketball's traditional Phil Simms threw two touchdown passes to Stacy Robinson as sud-denly revitalized New York hadly powers are faltering this season. Kentucky, under investigation by the National Collegiate Athletic burt Phoenix's postseason hopes Association, on Saturday suffered but increased its own.

The Giants' defense swarmed all its worst defeat by Notre Dame, over quarterback Neil Lomax, back after missing two games with a knee injury. Three weeks ago the and Indiana got its worst beating Cardinals gained 466 yards in a 24-

by Louisville, both coming in the 17 victory; this time Lomax was 9 of 25 passing for 103 yards, while his offense gained 150 yards and nirned the ball over five times. Big Four Classic. Kevin Ellery led five double-fig-ure scorers with 15 points as Notre Dame beat Kentucky, 81-65. Lou-isville, ranked No. 13 in The Asso-Redskins 20, Eagles 19: In Phila-delphia, Chip Lohmiller's 44-yard field goal for Washington with a second left knocked the Eagles out ciated Press poll, won its first game

of the season by routing Indiana, of a tie with New York for first place doubleheader. in the National Conference East.

"I'm just as surprised as all of you," said Notre Dame's coach, Doug Williams, who left the game at the end of the first half Digger Phelps. "I just don't know with a bruised passing shoulder, how good we are." returned in the third quarter and finished with 18 completions in 30 basses for 206 yards.

Indiana allowed more than 100 points for the third time in its past four games, but for only the fourth time in Boh Knight's 18 seasons of Buccancers 10, Bills 5: In Tampa, Florida, Vinny Testaverde ran coaching the Hoosiers. Indiana had 14 turno four yards for a touchdown and

points and 70 first-place votes. Aik-man finished third with 582 points and 31 first-place votes. Walsh got 341 points and 16 first-place votes, and Harris had 280 points and 27 Sanders, 20, is the first junior to

win the sward since Herschel Walker in 1982, and only the eighth since it was established by the Downtown Athletic Club in 1935 as a tribute to its first athletic direc-

He is the first player to be voted the Heisman on a provisional basis. Under a rule established by the club this year, any winner who

phetamines or cocaine in tests ad-ministered this month by the National Collegiate Athletic

Oklahoma State plays Wyoming in the Holiday Bowl in San Diego on

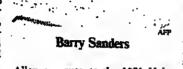
kyo, CBS made special arrange-ments for a satellite bookup to have

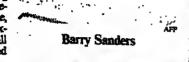
the game.

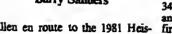
without Him."

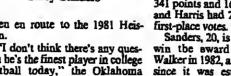
Sanders was helped by some stumhles by his major rivals. Aik-man, who finished the season with 2,599 yards and 23 touchdowns on 209 completions in 327 attempts, had a poor onting in UCLA's loss to Washington. And Peete, who downs on 208 completions in 338 attempts, faltered in USC's loss to Notre Dame.

quarterbacks. In the balloting by 721 of the 917 eligible voters (870 writers and broadcasters plus 47 former Heisman winners). Sanders received 1.878 points, including 559 first-place votes. Peete received 912









SCOREBOARD

Elsewhere, the New York

Yankees announced Saturday

that they had reached agree-

ment with Dave LaPoint, a

free-agent left-handed pitcher with the Pittsburgh Pirates,

The Dodgers began talking

BASKETBALL NBA Standings and the second se EASTERN CONFERENCE Wite 1005 W L Pct. L Pct. 11 6 .647 15 6 .625 S 0 .500 7 16 the state of the second s New Jerzev Woshiorzev 10 9 11 A12 _308 _367 Charlotte **Central Division** S reference in another here and the Comment

(3 3 18 3 Al Alenta Cleveland 526 Milwoukes Chicogo .53 .467 Indiane 133 13 WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division W L 11 .733 Denver Ulch *_667* .600 .588 .427 .000 6 8 8 13

Pecific Olvision LA Lokers Phoenix _533 Seattle Partland -533 _500 .400 .375 .154 den Ohn S 10 9 11 RESULTS LA Clippers د. مید. موجد این موجد قریب میرور Sacrone 21 23 22 27-103 31 29 32 18- 92 New Jersey Cummings 13-24 6-6 32, Pierce 11-19 4-4 26;

Selected College Scores EAST

. Bosion College 75, N.C.-Wilmington 53 Boston U. 80, Ohio U. 74 Boston U. B. Ohio U. 74 Bowdoin 73, Tufts 71 Brodley 70, West Virolnio & Chevney & Cw. Post 78 Clork U. 74, Lowali 70 Clork U. 74, Lowali 70 Conto Y2, Sutter 64 Duquesne 73, 01, Joseph's 69 Folicitelph Olickinson 83, NY, Tech 58 Georgia Tech 94, Georga Washington 44 Hofstro 74, Columbia 74 wahire 73 Holy Cross 89, New H 2.53 Holy Crass 67, New Hampshire Johas Hopkins 97, Brandels 79 Marist 44, Sr. Polar's 59 NYU 51, Cornesie-Melion 78 Princeion 49, Jana 46 Providence 75, Latavette 46 Rutgers 78, Massochusetts él St. Bonav enture 75. Buck SI, John's 45, Howall 40 Villanova 80, Vermani 58 Westevan 84, Middleburv 65 Williams 114, Anna Maria 85 ثبي مر 1 Yola #1, Bates 47 SOUTN Ala-Sirmingham 76, Vand irmingham 76. Vanderbill 69 achian 51. 91. S.C.-Sportanburg 67 Appolochian SI, 91, S.C.-Si Auburn 87, Mercer 66 Duke 86, Northwestern 62 East Carolina 86, Campbell 72 Florido SI. 104, Florido 6a Furmon 71, S. Corolino 81, 69 George Mason 117, Stuefield Coll, 73 N. Carolind A&T 73, Alabama SI, 42 NE Louisiana 44, SE Louisiana 49 South Carolina 90, Ctemson 70 Tennessee 9), Tr.-Chattanooga 7e Virsinia EZ. Towson St. 79 Virsinia Tech %, William & Mary 75 Washington & Lee 59, Lynchburg 53 Winithrap 55, Howard U. 52 Weillard 71, Dovidson 47 MOWEST

Dayton 109, Centl, Florida 77 DePoul 78, Illunois St. 77 E. Michigan 29, John Carroll 61 Emory 180, Cose Western 77 Illinais 91, Alississipei 79 Illinais Col. 27, Rose-Hulman 85 Illinais Weslyn Se. Mac Alurray 61 Illinais Weslyn Se. Mac Alurray 61 Illinais 31, 80, Drake 66 lowo Wealyn 99, Central 94, 20T Konsas 106, Lovoia, III, 80 Fani Si, 69, James Madison 63 Laurisville 101, Indiana 79 Alichigan 104, 5, Daketa Si, 64 Alilikin 74, DePaye 72, 07 N. Daketo Si, 94, N. Michigan 6 Male Daketo Si, 94, N. Michigan 6 Noire Dame 81, Keniucky 65 Onio St. 77, W. Michigan 66 Oblo Weslyn 05, Nirrom Col. 66 SW Missouri \$1, 105, Texos Wes Volparaiso 101, Illingis Tech 58 Wichtig 51, 85, Heritard 59

Hinson 10-20 11-13 31, McGee 7-12 3-3 17, Re-bounds: Milwoukee 60 (Sikma Yi, New Jersey 57 (Hinson 11), Assists: Milwoukee 17 (Pres-tery 41, New Jersey 11 (Bogley 4). 33 18 31 22-195
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> Xovier, Dilio 73, All Force 44 LOUTHWEST SOUTHWEST Arkansos SL 6J, Nicholts SL 52 Baytor 72, Hardin-Simmons 48 Heuston 49, Nartheostern 54 Oklanomo 51, 85, Texas-Artinoston 51 Pan American 78, Sam Hauston 51, 5 Southern Meth. 59, N. Coroling SL 57 Texas 199, Dia La distance 184 Texas 109, NW Louisiana 184 Texas Christian 72, Texas-San Antonia a Texas Southern 123, Husian-Tillajaan 55 FAR WEST FAR WEST Arizona 51, 99, Rhode Island 87 Collifornie 57, Son Francisco 54 Colarado 67, Purdue 46 New Mexico 100, Prairie View 75 New Mexico 51, 48, Teaco Tech 59 Oreson 01, 64, Kansos 51, 48 Pepperdine 57, Nevada-Reno 79 Evala Chera 64, Ulari 40 Santa Chara 66, Utan 60 St. Mary's, Cal. 71, Montana 58 UCLA 77. Brigham Young 87 Ulah 01, 194. Weber St, 93 Forest #2, Wyoming 77 TOURNAMENTS Acte Boot Showdown hip; Lo Salle 79, Austin Peor 74 Third Place: 5. Illinois 82, Georgia Southern Amono-Nawkeye Classic Championship: Iowa 192, Georgia 76 Third Place: Brown 62, Long Beach SI, 61 Ameritas Classic

Championship: Nebroska 90, San Jose SI. 76 Third Place: North Tesos 82, Army 79, OT Apple levitational Chempionshia: Stanford 63, Colorado Si. 47 Third Place: Pacific U. 90, Cornell 76 Cardinal Vorsity Club Classic nship: Ball SL 74, Florida A&M 52 Third Place: U.S. International 94, Tonnessee 51, 85 Chuck Resier Tournoment Roches er 116. Manhotte

ville 70 Third Place: St. Lowrence 67, Swarthmore 75 est Cilies Clessic le: Monmouth, N.J. 61, Monhoi-

Third Place: Rider 90, Colacte 73 First Bank Classic Championship: Wisconsin 70, Mara Third Place: Rice 75, Maine 58 Gater Bawl Tournamen

hip: Jockso wille 92, Oral Roberts Third Place: Alobama 63, S. Misalasiani 58

Metro Mobile Tournament nshia: Teras-El Paso 06, Jackson St.

Third Place: Houston Baplist M. Alcorn SI. 53 nument of Champions hip: North Corolina 76. Missouri 40 Third Place: Arizons 68, Temple 50 Western Kenlucky Invitations ship: W. Kentucky 79, Murray SI. 75 Third Piece: Tuise 81. Drezel 65

* 3 21 20- 73 NHL Standings Houston Frecels 31 25 24 30-118 Chambers 13-26 10-13 34. K.Jo 6-13 m 10: Ololwan 7-17 4-5 18, Thorse 6-17 0-0 1A. Rebounds: Houston 55 (Oloiwan 12), Phoe-nia 44 (Corbin 12), Assists: Houston 19 (Floyd 51, Phoenia 27 (Kutohnson 17), NY Rongers Cilisburgh Washington L.A. Citports 22 26 24 38-184 Seattle 37 37 41 37-11 Ellis 11-19 2-227, McDoniel 12-153-3 27; Ban-39 37 41 37-154 Eing 1997 2-227, Anc. Jon 1991 12:153-3727; Ben-iamin 6-13 7-7 (9, Manning 8-16 2-3 18, Re-bawds: Los Angeles 43 (Manning 8), Sectile 57 (McKer 7), Assists; Los Angeles 22 (Nizon New Jersev HY Islanders nireal St, Seattle 40 (McMillon 13). 24 22 18 24- 92 Viat Scalon Sullais L.A. Lakers 34 24 25 30-179 Scott 13-27 4-4 32, Worthy 7-20 7-9 31 ; Griffith 34 34 25 30-179 Scott 13-27 4-4 32, Worthy 7-20 7-9 31; Griffillin 8-150-0 16, Malane 5-13 5-6 15, Rebaunds: Utah 20 (Eartion 9), Los Angeles 63 (Johnson 13), Assists: Utah 25 (Les, Griffillin 4), Los Angeles 26 (Jahnson 15), AM-BKN-NBA Baxes, 3 Takes,0450 Hartlord Partunday's RESults Deirait Partiand 20 26 27 22 - 77 Taronia Atioata 32 26 38 22-115 Minnesota Travs 11-19 -31 24, Wilkins 9-19 44 22; Chicago Draster 9-23 55 23, Broad 410 54 17, Re-bounds: Portiand 59 (Drexter 91, Atlania 47 Wilkins, Koncok 0, Assisti: Cortiand 20 (Kersey 71, Allania 15 (Rivers 10), Philodetabla 28 27 19 33-30 Detroi Los Angeles 28 27 19 33-107 Edmonton 71 21 20 18-107 Vancouver Indiana Barkløy 11-159-13 31, Anderson 6-19 12-19 23 Barkløy 11-159-13 31, Anderson 6-19 12-19 23 Barkløy 11-159-13 31, Anderson 6-19 12-19 23 Autier 4-18 4-17, Pierring 7-15 2-3 14. Re-bounds: Philodelphio 53 (Gminski 151, Indi-ono 58 (Williams B), Assists: Philodelphio 18 (Gminski, Brooks 4), Indiana 21 (Fleming 7). Chicope Delitos 15 27 26 24---180 Jordan 14-31 7-8 37, Vincent 8-19 2-3 18: Aguirre 7-23 9-14 23. Biackman 7-20 5-6 19. Rabbends: Chicopo 5-6 10-drah 111, Delitas 57 (Darwidson 10), Assists: Chicopo 22 (Vincent 12), Delitas 21 16.Davis, Horber 5). 34 27 24 20-(17)
 andon 111, Dollas S7
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 on goal: Vancouver (on Character 13, Sheis
 New York San Antonio kan Antonia 33 27 22 28-122 on spal: Vancouver (an Chevrler) 13-11-9-Robertson 16-15 3-4 23, Dawkins 7-13 3-4 17; 33; Winnipeg (an Weeks) 9-7-9-25. Ewing 6-10 11-14 23, Newman 4-14 3-3 14, Re-bounds: New York 51 | Ewind 10), San Antonia 54 (G.Anderson 0), Assists: New York 20 Coloary Edmo (Jackson 7), San Antonia 25 (Robertson 19). ald (9). Hrdina (13). Neuvens'r (17). Ons (7): Simosan (14), Carson (19), Buchberger (3), Acton (4), Sho's on eaol: Catgary Ion Futri 1984–23, Edmonton (an Vernan) 148 24 31 32 24-194 24 32 30 91-198 Charlotte louston Woodson 4-16 11-11 29, Olejuwen 11-18 6-7 28; Trisuecko 11-20 4-7 30, Reia 12-18 6-0 24, Re-bounds: Charlotte 59 (Rombie, Hoppen 31, Housian 4) (Olejuwan 14), Assists: Charlatte 6-28 Philodelphia
 Section Al (Dialowich 14), Assists; Charlette

 33 (Rambis SI, Housian 22 (Flord 13).

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 Ellis 14-22 8-3 34, McDaniel 7-14 6-1530; Mvi Galdea State Seattle New Jersey 3 0 1-3 Kerr 12t 34. Samuelsson (1), Ekland (9). Propp [1]1 Ellis 14-228-334 AcContel 7-14 6-1529; Mol-lin 11-17 5-5 27, Goriand 6-13 10-10 22, Re-booads; Golden Ottre 4 (Richmand 7), Seet. Shots on goot: Chitodelahio Ian Burket 10-9-Section 111, Sundstram (111, Sundstram (1 d 5), Seallie 25 (McMillion 13). Chicago 27 23 27 23-107 Los Angeles neate 20 17 17 19-73 ne 11-16 4-7 26, Singhton 9-11 0-0 18;
 Image: State of the s LA. Clippers 24 25 29 28 7-104 Philippers 36 23 26 29 IS-114 Philippers Cottey (8). Cunneyworth 2 (14), Quinn (14); Gilliam 6-11 11-13 23, Champers 5-15 5-15 15; Helminen (1), Sutter (1), Shats an goot: New York Ion Barnesso) \$15-12-35; Pittsburgn Ion Hrudey1 12-5-27. Williams 12-18 2-29, Norman 7-19 3-4 18, Re-beunds: Los Angeles 59 (Kite 0), Phoenix 48 (Wesi 14), Asilatz: Los Angeles 26 (Gran), Nixon 6), Phoenix 27 (K_Jekason 11). GOLF TENNIS Leading scores after the final round of the WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT He:

(at Adzista, Asstralia) Semillaris Novoing (5), Crecheslovitio 04-67-271 Rodka Zrubakova (3), Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-Bratt Opto. 70-67-44 47-272 Jana Pomisilava, Czechostovckia, def. Mola Strandiund, Swadan, 6-1, 1-6, 7-5, Finaîs Jana Novalna (5), Czechatlovojuja, det. ana Pospisilova, Czechatlovojuja, 7-5, 6-4 grty. 70-67-70-69-276 MEN'S TOURNAMENT (of New York) Outsrierfi Steton Edberg (5), Sweden, def. Akris Wi-lander (1), Sweden, 42, 42, Jokab Hicaek (4), Switzeriond, del, Andre Agassi (3), U.S., 43, 62

Ivan Lendi (2), Czechoslovakia, Don Poplay, \$200,000, 67 72 74 44-779 Keri Green, S100.000, 67 72 70 71-280 Ien Woosnam, \$90.000, 72 70 47 72--283 Chilo Beck, \$80.000, 74 70 68 72--284 Mayotte (71, U.S., 6-2, 34, 6-3. Ivon Landi (2), Czechoslovokia, def. Stefor Edberg (5), Switzerland, 7-4 (7-4). Baris Backer (4), West Germany, del, Jakob Hilosek (5), Switzerland, 7-6 (7-2) 7-6 (7-3). 4), Dovid Frest, \$70,000, 71 e7 72 73-285 ny,del, Jakob Mark McNulty, \$60,000, 71 73 71 72-28 2) 7-6 (7-3). Bernhord Langer, \$50,000, 76 74 75 78-

HOCKEY Disconsin Hertford Horisbure (4). Chambers (1), Broten 2 (0); Francis (1), Mariin (2), Shers on eool; Alinne-solti (an Sidarkiewicz(10-10-1--2); Hartford (an Caser (7-3-14--24, C WALES CONFERENCE Potrick Division
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 Bosten E 1 0 D-1 Washingtan 0 1 0 D-1 Ridley (14); Burridse (8). Shots on yeal: Bosten (on Peeters) 8460-20; Washington Ion Mooel 7462-21. Detroit 3 1 1-4 Marsellie 36; Sochatux, Namics 35; Ma 1 1 4-6 Nice 34; Lille 31; Montpellier, Toulous Adems Division
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 Nice 34; Lille 31; Montp Duchesne 3 16). Goulet 3 (10]. Poddubny (18). Forfier 141; Yzerman (27). Odris (7), Galleni 119). MocLean (14). Skots on spati Defroit ion Gosselini 7-8-1-34; Guebec Ion
 Nice 34; Lille 31; Montp Bardeaux, Toulon, Canne 31; Rocing 20; Laval 19

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 Chellos (3), Nosiune (13), Corbonneau (10); Arailei (9), Turgeon (13), Shots se geal: Buffa-la (an Ravi 5-11-3-3-22; Montreal (an Clou-lier) 16-11-7-5-39, 101 134 Toronto SI. Louis Mrkac [0], Hull (10], Tuttle 17), Shots on 9081: Toronto (on Millen) 34-8-20: Si, Louis (on Bester) 14-9-7-30. Smythe Division
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 Ins 7-13 2-3 14. Re-(Gminski 15). Indji scheming 7).
 FRIDAY'S RESULTS

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 Donneily (9). Skots on goal: Hartford (on Nemoni 16:12-12-41: Butfolo (on Sider-chmon 7:20 56 19.
 Klewiczi 8-5-11-24.

 Syrocuse 24. Pittaburgh 7 Miomi, Fla. 6, Brighom MIOWEST NL Dokofa 51, 42, Sorra nto SI, 20 SOUTHWEST Adams SL 38, SE Oklat 241-7 FAR WEST Howall 41, Oregon 17 Okiohomo 91, 45, Texas Tech 42 Suler Isl. Ruberts (61. Mullen (101. McDon Heisman Trophy Winners SATURDAY'S RESULTS 1963—Barry Senders, Oklahama Stole 1987—Tim Brawn, Notre Dame 1983—Vitm Testaverde, Mami 1985—Ba Jackson, Auburn 1985—Mike Razier, Nebraska 1982—Herschel Walker, Georsia 1982—Herschel Walker, Georsia 1982—Herschel Walker, Georsia 1983—Georse Rosers, South Caroling 1976—Belly Sims, Oklahama 168 Barry Sanders, Oklahama State 2 1 3-5 121-1973-Billy Sins, Oklahoma 1977-Egri Campbell, Texas Nicholis (31), Duchesne 3 (19), Lo know (1), 1976-Tony Dersett, Pitt 1975 Archie Griffin, Ohio State 1976 Archie Griffin, Ohio State 1973—John Coppelletti, Penn Otate 1972—Johnny Rodgers, Nebrosko 1973-Pot Sullivan, Auburn 1970-Jim Plunkett, Stanford 1969-Stave Owens, Oklahoma 1968-O.J. Simpson, Southern Col 1967-Gary Beban, UCLA 1966-Stave Sourcier, Florida 145 Alke Gerrett. Southern Collionik -John Huarte, Notre Dame 143-Roger Olaubach, Nevy 1962—Terry Baker, Oregon Stats 1961—Ernie Davis, Syrocuse 1960—Joe Bellino, Navy 1959—Billy Cannon, Louisiano Otate tensiol Classic in Melbourge Austro 1955—Feler Dowkins, Army 1955—Feler Dowkins, Army 1957—John Crow, Taxos A&M 1956—Paul Harnung, Naire Dome odser Davis, 45-67-68-68-271, (winner al second hole of play-off). Fred Couples, 66-09-1955-Howard Cossody, Ohio Stat 80n Crenshow, 42-65-70-773, Hota irwin 64-67-65-72-273 1954-Alian Ameche, Wisconsin 1953-John Luither, Notre Dome Gres Norman, 73-66-73-64-276, Renon Rat-1952-Billy Vessets, Oklohomo 1951-Dick Kazmaler, Princelor Halime Meshidi, 704-7147-276, John Cock, 72-774-83-476, Pater Senior 68-67-70-71-578 Howard Clark, 70-68-70-71-277 Crais Party, 71-71-70-69-281, Scott Simpson. In Mie Janowicz, Ohla Stal 1947—Leen Hart, Notre Dane 1948—Leen Hart, Notre Dane 1945—Daak Walker, Sauthern Methodisi 1947—John Lulack, Notre Dame 71-68-73-69-281, Jet Ozoki, 7+73-69-65-281 1944-Gienn Dovis, Arm 1945-Felix Blanchard, Army 1944-Les Horvath, Ohio State Scores in the fourth and final roasd of the Sua City Goll Teamaneel, which finished Sunday is Sea City, South Africa Fulton Altern, St.000,000, 72 71 66 59-278

Valencia 16; Osasuno 16; Cetto 16. 1943-Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame 1942-Fronk Olinkwich, Georgia 1941-Bruce Smith, Min 1940-Tom Harmon, Michigan 1939-Nile Kinnick lowo 1935—Davey O'Brien, Texas Christia 1937—Clini Frank. Yale 1936—Larry Kelley, Yale 1935—Jay Serwanser, Chicago

John Carney kicked a 29-yard field first half against Louisville, with goal to upset AFC East champion seven coming on nine possessions Buffalo.

Testaverde didn't have a turnover for the first time this season, while the defense played stopped final mionte. Bengals 27, Chargers 10: In Cin-

cinnati, Elbert Woods ran for 141 vards and, with two touchdowns rushing set a team record of 15 to No. 1-ranked Blue Devils (4-0). help beat error-prone San Diego as the Bengals clinched their first playoff berth in six years. The Chargers were called for 97

yards in penalties in the first half, when they had also two touchdowns negated.

308 yards and three touchdowns, Tarina I, Verona I Polints: Inter Milan 19; Napoli 13; Samp-darka, Juventus II; AC Milan, Aladonia (d); AS Roma Y; Lazia 0; Florentina 8; Pescara, Taritwo coming less than two minutes apart in the fourth quarter, to send no. Verono 7; Como, Ascoll s; Lecce, Ceseno 5; Piso 4; Bologno 3. Dallas to a team-record 12th defeat. The Cowboys' Roger Ruzek had two field goals wiped out by penalties, one a 40-yarder that would gia (3-2). have tied the score with 1:38 left. He then was short on a 50-yard

Points: Bavern Munich 26; Werder Bremen 33; Calogne 22; VHB Olutigari 31; Hamburg 20; Kartsruhe 19; Barussia Moenchengladbach, Baver Vendingen, Bover Leverkusen SI. Pouli 19; Kaisersloviern 17; Borussia ra. Eintrachi Frankfurt, Stutigart Kickers 11; Hanaional 1, Liverpool 1 als: Norwich City 27; Arsenal 26; Alliwall 24; Liverpool, Derby County, Coventry, United, Nottingham Forest 21; Sheffick Wednesday 20; Middlesbraugh 10; Common ad the Barcelona 23; Real Madrid 22; Sevilla 10; Alletico Modrid 16; Sporting 16; Hational League CHICAGO-Named Donald C. Greneska president and chief executive officer. CINCINNATI-Slaned Ron Oester, second baseman, to a two-year contract. AFP

Notional Football League HOUSTON—Activated Quintin Jones, sole-ON TOP DOWN UNDER ty, from injured reserve list. Placed Kenny In Melbourne, Australia's AllAAL-ACtivated David Frye, linebock-ar, from Intured reserve. N.Y. GIANTS--Placed Mark Collins, car-In Melbourne, Australia S Thanks of the Davis, who saw a pys-Rodger Davis, who saw a pys-of his 22 counts in the formed 20 chologist to steady his game, got of his 22 points in the first half for the No. 18 Wildcats (4-1). He slight-the sunday by the No. 18 Wildcats (4-1). He slightnerbock, on injured reserve. Activated Mark Ingram, wide receiver, (rom letured reserve. PHILAOELPHIA—Activated Mike Oulck. his money's worth Sunday by winning the Bicentennial Clas-sic after a two-hole play-off with wide receiver. and Mike Golic, defensive lack ic, from the injured reserve list. Placed Doub Barlicii, detensive lackie, on the inturna re an American, Fred Couples.

in the first 3:21.

Pervis Ellison scored 19 points and LaBradford Sonth 17 for Louisville, who began their season with two defeats. Indiana fell to 3-3, the Bills with a third-quarter goal-line stand and intercepting a pass losing to the Cardinals for the by Jim Kelly to halt a drive in the fourth time in their last five meet-

> Duke 86, Northwestern 62: In Durham, North Carolina, Danny Ferry scored 21 points for the They beld a 26-8 lead after eight minutes, with Ferry scoring 12 points. Then he scored four of Duke's last six points of the first half, for a 34-24 margin.

Michigan 104, South Dakota State 66: In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Browns 24, Cowboys 21: In Loy Vaught got 20 of his 24 points Cleveland, Bernie Kosar passed for for the No. 2 Wolverines (5-0) in the second half and Gien Rice had 23

against the Division II opponent. Iowa 102, Georgia 76: In Iowa City, Iowa, Roy Marble scored 27 points for the No. 6 Hawkeyes (4-0), while Alec Kessler got 26 for Geor-

Illinois 91, Mississippi 79: In Champaign, Illinois, the No. 7 Illini (3-0) took a 12-0 lead in the first 79 seconds, then won easily as Nick Anderson scored 23 points and Lowell Hamilton got 20 rebounds. Gerald Glass scored 32 points for Mississippi (2-2).

North Carolinz 76, Missouri 60: In Charlotte, North Carolina, Rick Fox's 24 points and Kevin Mad-den's 19 helped the No. 10 Tar Heels (6-1) beat the No. 8 Tigers (5-2) for the inaugural Tournament of Champions title.

Arizona 68, Temple 50: In the consolation game of the Charlotte tournament, Anthony Cook scored 21 points and Sean Elliott 18 for the No. 11 Wildcats (2-1). The No. 17 Owls are 0-2 for the first time since

Georgia Tech 94, George Washington 64: In Washington, D.C. Dennis Scott scored a career-high 31 points for the No. 12 Yellow Jackets. The Colonials are 0-3.

Florida State 104, Florida 86; In Tallahassee, Florida, George McCloud got 31 points and Tony Dawson 21 as the No. 14 Seminoles (3-0) reached 100 points for the third straight game. Dwayne Schintzius scored 22 for the No. 19 Gators

Ohio State 77, Western Michi-gan 66: In Kalamazoo, Michigan, Jay Burson scored 17 points for the No. 15 Buckeyes (3-1): Mark Brown No. 15 Buckeyes (3-1); Mark Brown got 28 for Western Michigan (2-1) Southern Methodist 59, North Carolina State 57: In Dallas, the No. 16 Wolfpack (2-1) rallied but lost when Rodney Monroe's jumper, which would have tied the score, bounced off the rim at the buzzer. SMU is 1-1.

Villanova 80, Vermout 58; In (AP, UPI)

1939. (3-2)

POSTCARD Wine and Architecture

By Frank J. Prial New York Times Service

DARIS - Some years ago 1 I tagged along with a group of Americans who were touring the Bordeaux wine country, Doctors, lawyers and their spouses, they were members of a suburban wine club. The French took them from one château to another to see fermenting tanks, aging barrels, wine stocks and bottling lines. But many of the visitors were

enraged. "I came to see châteaux," was their common lament, "not to stand around in freezing cellars." Their idea of a chateau was a

princely mansioo filled with antique furniture. There are châteanx like that in Bordeaux -quite a few - but there are hundreds of others that are little more than farmhouses where wine is made. A remarkable architectural exhi-

bition called "Châteaux Bordeaux" that opened recently at the Pompidou Center is altempting define the aesthetic, commercial and historic roles of the Bordeaux wine chateaux and to provide guidelines for the future development of what is a unique architectural phenomenon. Oddly enough, the inspiration

for the exhibition was California winery architecture, particularly the project for Clos Pegase, a twoyear-old Napa Valley winery. A competition was held to select an architect. An American, Michael Graves, won and the unusual winery be designed soon attracted worldwide attention.

The competition showed Jean Dethier, the Pompidou Center's director of architectural projects, that a museum can play a central role in shaping the aesthetic of a commercial operation. He enlisted Michel Guillard, a photographer and coeditor of L'Amateur de Bordeaux, an elegant limited circulation magazine devoted to the wine scene.

Dethier quickly learned that many of the great Bordeaux châteaux were in danger. Magnificent 18th-century bouses had beeo abandoned, enguifed by urban sprawl or defiled with concrete additions built by profit-oriented new - and often absentee - owners.

"The Bordeaux region," he writes in the show's catalogue, "has created veritable 'civilization of wine' which is manifested by a relation, both traditional and privileged, between the quality of its wines and richness of its architecture. Bordeaux, over the centuries, invented

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the notion of the wine château, representing as it does, not only the place where wine is made and aged. but also the prestigious symbol of the wines of the entire region.

To explore the Bordeaux tradition. Dethier has assembled what must be one of the finest wine muscums anywhere. A number of oew paintings were commissioned. A section on Bordeaux today highlights the problems facing château owners who seek to preserve the architectural traditions of the region in the face of implacable commercial and residential expansion. It offers, too, plans and models of several projects currently under way or about to begin, notably the

refurbishing of Château Pichon-Longueville-Baron, and the new barrel cellars at Château Lafite-Rothschild, designed by the Spanish architect Ricardo Bofill.

The final section of "Château Bordeaux" is given over to plans and models for hypothetical projects - "imaginary châteaux" - and to a proposal for the redevelopment of the riverfront in the city Bordeaux, the famed Quai des chartrons and Quai de Bacalan, now largely abandoned, from which Bordeaux wines once were shipped all over the world.

I HROUGHOUT the exhibition, the presence, influence and wine philosopby of California is never far from the surface. For three centuries, the Bor-

deaux wine community was a closed world. The great châteaux were private places. Favored imnorters from abroad were entertained but rarely anyone else. The few owners like Alexis Lichine. who opened his doors at Château Lascombes and later at Prieuré-Lichine to all comers, were considered vulgar and opportunistic.

A new generation of Bordeaux wine people is beginning to change all that. They have traveled more and seen much and they want to open Bordeaux to the world. Lafite-Rothschild is not about to set out picnic tables, nor will Haut-Brion soon welcome bus tours. But there is a new spirit abroad in Bordeaux and and this show bas

caught its essence. The exhibitioo runs through Feb. 20 then goes to Bordeaux for VINEXPO, a major wine industry fair. Later it will tour Europe. North America and the Far East.

By Mike Zwerin ound Herald Tribune PARIS - This month marks the first anniversary of the second coming of Spin - or March

will be its third birthday if you date it from the first coming. Reading this music-based, youthoriented monthly magazine, people over 30 may recall that Peter Lorre once said "time is a crook" and that Sophie Tucker, when asked if she had anything to say to youth, responded: "Grow up." Spin's current issue tells us all about the "Post-Madonna Syndrome." Music from the early '80s is called "classic" or treated

as nostalgia. Coltrane and Stravinsky never existed. Some "seminal" post-funk or Rio hip-hop band has released 13 albums in five years. But the editor and publisher, Bob Gucciooe Jr., says: "Music is also social commentary. We're 'just' a music magazine in the same sense that pop music is 'just' music." Speaking of social commentary, the majority of advertisers in this monthly aimed at the 18-to-28year age group are tobacco com-

panies and alcoholic beverage manufacturers. The attractively disorganized and vulnerable Guccione was in Paris to "disconnect" for a while. Keeping up these days is doubletime work. He seems at once

younger (never heard of musicians he should know about) and more mature (is interested to learn about them) than his age (33). He grew to love the excitement of journalism around Penthouse more than be did all the

passing young women, who had become "par for the course." Protective, and somewhat defensive, be says: "My father was breaking a lot of good stories in the '70s." Working his way up in the family busicess through ad-

vertising, promotion and circulation, be thought there was nothing worse than such boredom until be took time to write a novel (unpublished) and realized that writing is "a horrible sickness. like malaria. It never really goes away, you just have to treat it." The treatment came to him in a

flash, Eureka! A youth magazine that would combine good writing and good music. The post of editor and publisher, between cure and disease, would suit him per- to pin down, like I was - curious



Spin aims "at an imaginary young person - me 10 years ago."

fecily. There were no market surveys, no number zeroes. He spent his last \$35,000 to put the first issue on the stands in March 1985, before realizing he was operating with out-of-date information. The market had turned. MTV and fears of recession were putting music magazines out of business. He compares the experience to "starting up a car in third gear. If by frenzied pedaling you've managed to get some gas to the engine, it still doesn't make it a good idea. It's just something you got away with." So never mind if his considerable energy

sometimes results in spinning wheels. It's the method he gets away with. I've never read a single mar-

ket survey we've done. I don't want to know what 12 percent of the girls between the ages of such-and-such want to read about. I think there should be a separation between marketing and editorial. I may be naïve, but I believe a magazine should be put together from the beart, not market research. This magazine is aimed at an imaginary young per-son - me 10 years ago. He's hard

John Brasto but lazy, indifferent politically but you could wake him up if you

push the right button, socially ignorant yet with good instincts Penthouse originally bankrolled Spin and many people thought it was all over after a decision to end the arrangement in the fall of 1987. Guccione says the decision was mutual and without animosity: "If anything it saved my relationship with my father. I wouldn't want to work with my son when I have one." Although be says be does not feel competitive with his father, he has, after refinancing, been working very hard to prove something to somebody. Circulation is at 140,000, the break-even point,

and rising. Advertising rates are going up in January. Although Guccione calls assigning Norman Mailer to cover the Mike Tyson-Michael Spinks fight "a signal to the advertising industry that we're serious," it also reflects the general current vogue of pusbing previously shed buttons. Lest we forget, Mailer covered the 1974 Mnfight in Kinshasa for Playboy. It cords. We didn't even know she'd is no coincidence that the new quit. We sent her records."

Mailer prizefight article, which reads like the old one, was published about the same time as the release of the new Crosby, Stills. Nash and Young album, which sounds like their old ones.

We are living in the age of reruns. Spin's December cover features a portrait of a popular female rock band which recently released a self-titled album called "The Bangles" with a look-alike "The Beatles" jacket design. ('The cover sells the magazine, not good writing," admits Guccione.) Today's pop music does not deserve to be well-written about. The stories Guccione is proudest of deal with subjects other than music.

"We were the first to write about the crack epidemic, in 1985. Some cops I knew in Harlem called me up and said, 'How did you know about that? We just heard about it ourselves.' We are the only national non-gay magazine to have a regular AIDS colnmn. We broke the story about the correlatioo between syphilis and AIDS. We were the first to write about Jimmy Swaggart stealing money, seven months be-fore his fall."

It is a good idea to return a telephone call from a Spin editor today; he or she may no longer be working there next week. Guccione is "willing to take part of the blame for the high turnover. But it is also to be expected by definition. A youth-oriented magazine must be constructed primarily by young people, who are usually in the process of some sort of change. Their passions keep changing, or they get out of band and you have to drag them back. Like I'd love a piece about rai music but not 18.000 words by 12 Algerian writers.

"Another problem is that a lot of people burn out on rock 'n' roll. One of two things happens. Either they become lost in it and drown, become one of those perennial music criticism hacks. Or else they hit this wall and say, 'Enough, I never want to write about rock 'o' roll again.' We had oue editor, she was 19, who just disappeared. A few days later, she called from California and said she didn't want to write any more hammed Ali-George Foreman and could we send out ber re-

Candy-ass made it, too; the slang term, defined as "a weak, hesitant, or ineffectual person; wimp; sissy," was first printed in The New York Times as part of the Watergate tapes, when Richard Nixon used it

to derogate a recalcitrant colleague. Word lovers enjoy a good quotation book. Here's a ring-a-ding (WNWD: "wildly exciting") entry that belongs between your Bartlett's and your Mencken's: Simpson's Contemporary Quotations, by James B. Simpson, Houghton Mifflin, \$19.95, for "the most ootable quotes since 1950."

> Kissinger's "Next week there can't be any crisis. My schedule is al-

WASHINGTON - An Italian, when bidding farewell formally, says arrivederci (literally, "to see each other again"). When more relaxed, the person waving goodbye says ciao. Ciao is a dialectical alteration of

schiavo, meaning "slave"; the original phrase that was used in saying "bye-bye, bambino" was sono vostro schiavo, "I am your slave." This is the sort of delicious information you cannot find in most dictionaries. It comes popping out at you, roots and all, from the

Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology. published by H.W. Wilson, \$59, Robert K. Barnhart, editor, Sol Steinmetz, managing editor. The above is a puff — a plug, boost, plaudit, rave, or other form

and Other Beastly Misproman. tions: An Opinionated Guide for the Well-Spoken," by Charles Har. STROR-di-ner-ce, not EKS-truk.

"Family Words: The Dictionary for People Who Don't Know a Frone from a Brinkle," by Paul Dickson, Addison-Wesley, \$6.9 This appears to be just hiding is the interact in the interact in the around with malapropisms and structure around with malapropisms and structure around a structur that way.

AND "The Elements of En and in the second to the glish," by Stan Malless and my start its actions to the language researcher Jeff McQuin Start in actions to big-(Madison Books, \$5.95) is a start in action of the start in t (Madison Books, \$5.95) is a most statute triceri useful glossary of basic terms of Us didity, have been used use grammar, literature and composition and installing the pust the second edition, now in its second edition, at which is more than I can define at the pust descue pust term

which is more than I can say for some of my own books

shows how imagery travels through setting active such as con-languages: bere it rains cars and point sections are of key dogs, in Italy it rains water basis, et address are of key in Spain it rains jugs, and in France and to dereter 22 colde it's coming down in ropes.

Finally, the best compliment you hat Land Said His and othe spreament on these can give to somebody who appreciates the gentic art of essay-writin is "America Observed" by Alish maines dispute Cooke (Alfred A. Knopf, \$19.95)

My responsibility discharged, I will now take a brief vacation, so-Ciao. (No, I am not your slave.) New York Times Service

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